

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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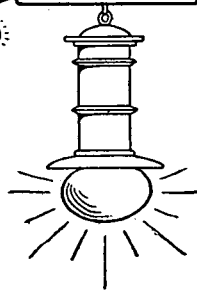
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OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
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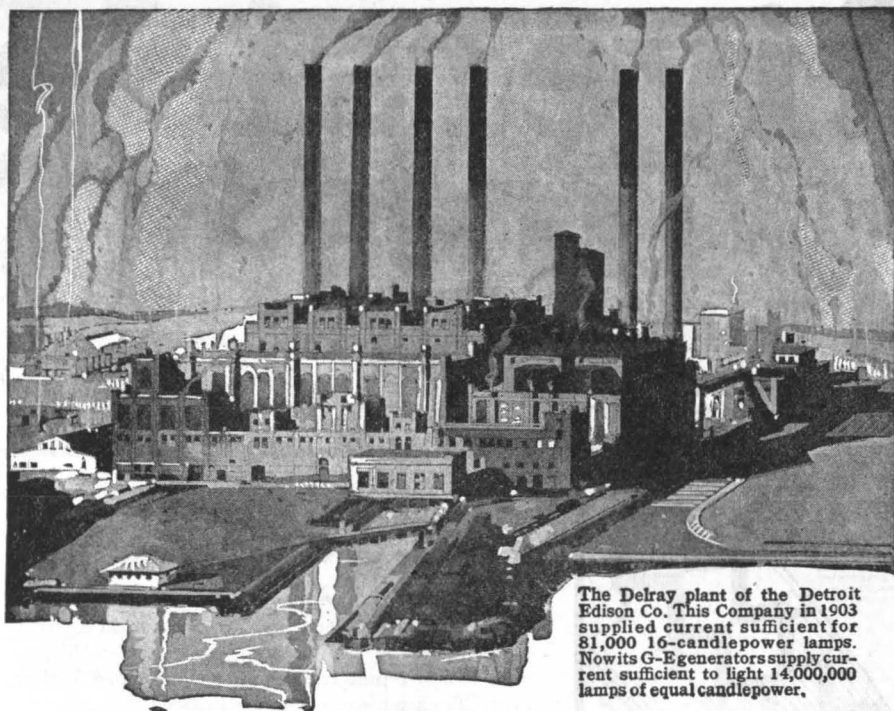
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

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YOUR EDITOR SUGGESTS!

Snappy letters from correspondents and other members of the Brotherhood create the welcome impression that the WORKER is being read and appreciated.

That is the reason why it is unnecessary for this "proclamation" to carry a kick or a wail. And it doesn't. What it does carry is an invitation to the casual reader to become a steady reader, and to the steady reader, to become a booster for wider and more careful perusal of the JOURNAL. There are a number of brothers who pick up the magazine, glance at its contents, toss it aside, and forget to return to it. We want to cut down that number.

We take pride in calling to the attention of the membership the fact that the February WORKER carried an article, "How Rich Are We In Water Power?" that has been widely commented upon. It was what employer newspapers are fond of calling an "exclusive story"—that is, an article carrying facts and figures hitherto unpublished. The March number, now in your hand, carries another such article, "Shall Electrical Workers Live Longer?" This is based on the death records of the I. B. E. W. Benefit Association of the last three years. It will interest you.

More articles of this kind are to follow. It means that the WORKER is going to be more valuable to you and to your working mate. If he doesn't read it, get him to. Get some of your non-union friends to read your magazine. Be proud of it.

All this will mean, in the end, a better organization.

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NO. 4

SHALL ELECTRICAL WORKERS LIVE LONGER?

TO most persons, figures are uninteresting stuff. They fail to tell the warm, human life stories to which readers usually respond. But figures that describe the death curve of a large industrial organization like that of the electrical workers are different. For every tally put down, there lies behind it the tale of a father cut off in his working prime, a family bereft of the companionship and the earning power of the bread-winner, children made to leave school in order to beg an unfriendly seething business world for a living. Such figures cannot be uninteresting, especially to persons most intimately concerned.

Such figures give a needed glimpse into the world of industry. During the great war we were concerned at the casualties among American troops—as we should be—but we do not realize that industry is a kind of daily war, taking its toll in dead and wounded—even as the opposing guns on the battle front collect human salvage.

Industry is a Daily War

Let us carry this comparison a little further. In 1918 Dr. Eugene Lyman Fiske, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, made a study of industrial accidents. Dr. Fiske fixed the total industrial accidents for that year at 21,356 lives. In that same year, with all the organized weapons of human slaughter amassed against our armies, the United States lost 107,284 lives from all causes.

Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has recently announced results of an extended study of deaths among industrial workers. He discovered that office workers, holders of white collar jobs, those far away from high tension wires, mine damp, whirling wheels, and white-hot furnaces live 8 years longer than the toilers in factory, mine and road. Mr. Dublin says:

The handicap of eight years in the expectation of life is in the nature of a tax which millions of men who are engaged in industry pay under present conditions. It is a measurable and a very real burden which might readily be expected from the very nature of industrial employment and the mode of life of workers. This is, however, not the only tax which they pay. Possibly more impor-

tant, but unfortunately less easily measured, is the tax of illness and of disability which is laid upon men in industrial disputes.

Mr. Dublin goes on to say that—

The economic pressure is powerful enough to keep men on the job after common sense and medical judgment would suggest a vacation or even periods of medical attention in hospitals or other institutions.

Surely a biting commentary on the ravages of low wages!

Mr. Dublin names tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart disease as occupational diseases. The tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers; the pneumonia rate is twice that for white collar workers; and the rate for heart disease is three times as high.

Electrical Workers Pay Dearly

Electrical workers do not escape their share of this life-blood tax. Indeed it is a safe conclusion that our trade is the most hazardous above-the-ground occupation in the world. The difficulty is that statistics are meagre and so unreliable. Few agencies have interested themselves in ascertaining the number of the lives offered up every year to the great and inhuman God of Commerce. And figures are deceiving. We venture to assert that deaths of electrical workers by electrocution are greatly underestimated. It is to the interest of employers, who think more of profits than they do of human lives, to hush up the news of a lineman bumped off doing duty. The International Office has recently had occasion to compare its own death figures with those of another agency, and it found that its death rate by accident was more than double of that of the published authority. The figures of the International Office are in the main trustworthy. They indicate a high and mounting death rate by electrocution, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Record of Accidents and Deaths By Occupational Disease for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1922

	Line-	Inside-	To-
	men	men	Misc.* tal
Electrocution	23	7	1 31
Falls (fractures, breaks)...	9	4	-- 13
Burns (explosions, etc.)....	4	--	-- 4

	Line-men	Inside-men	Misc*	Total
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) -----	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis -----	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia -----	3	11	3	17
Total -----				109
1923				
Electrocution -----	12	10	7	29
Falls, etc. -----	5	7	--	12
Burns, etc. -----	3	3	--	6
Miscellaneous -----	6	11	--	17
Tuberculosis -----	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia -----	5	14	1	20
Total -----				115
1924				
Electrocution -----	29	11	5	45
Falls, etc. -----	13	11	4	28
Burns, etc. -----	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous -----	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis -----	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia -----	7	23	--	30
Total -----				148

*Includes all branches of trade except linemen and insidemen.

Workers Must Help Themselves

It is obvious that this problem of the electrical workers' life and health will yield, and

must yield, to solution just as other annoying and difficult problems in industry have been made to yield. But it is just as obvious that solution, reform, betterment, lies largely with the workers themselves, and in the main with the organized workers. The boss is too busy with sales, profits, and dividends to care much about what happens to the men. The men must first care enough to make the boss care. This has been the history of our struggle for industrial freedom.

Here are some of the things which can be done to lessen accidents and occupational hazards in the electrical industry:

1. High wages. Health depends upon adequate medical care and freedom from worry.
2. Insistence on every safeguard known to science to prevent accident and death.
3. Care. The worker must form a habit of carefulness.
4. Accurate record of accidents.

Then the answer to the question which heads this article will be in the affirmative: The Electrical Worker Shall Live Longer.

WIVES, MOTHERS, CHILDREN OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ARE BEING INSURED IN LABOR'S FIRST OLD-LINE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Union Cooperative Insurance Association is now an established going corporation.

It is so far as we know the first legal reserve old line life insurance company to be established and controlled by any group of organized labor.

The company was licensed in the District of Columbia to begin writing business the first of January, 1925, having been actually incorporated under the laws passed by Congress for the District of Columbia on November 10, 1924.

Its future now rests very largely with the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and with the members and officers of other groups of organized labor. A very shrewd financial observer recently said when he heard that this company had been started, "Well, I knew it was bound to come. Labor is going to learn to handle its own money and conduct its own business affairs. When Labor started cooperative banks it was evident to anyone with a knowledge of financial affairs in this country that sooner or later labor would establish its own insurance company." To conduct banks without insurance companies connected or affiliated directly or indirectly with them is a good deal like trying to grow willow trees without water. The insurance companies are the greatest feeders of the banks because they are the great method naturally and properly used by the great majority of American people to create an estate and to save their own money.

New Company Well Received

The reception accorded the new insurance company through the labor world is very encouraging.

It is not as though this company were in the hands of men who knew nothing about insurance. The officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and those they have employed have for the past three years demonstrated in the conduct of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association that they know something about the insurance business. The first essential in our business is integrity; the second essential is intelligence. The affairs of this company will be economically and efficiently handled. Many of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have sent in applications for insurance on their wives or on members of their families. This is exactly the service we had hoped to render. The Benefit Association cannot insure the families of members of the Brotherhood, but through this new company we are able to serve the members of the families of our Brotherhood members and in addition to serve any other persons in the North American continent, many of them women who need sound life insurance protection. This is a part of the great cooperative movement which is increasing the power of organized labor in this country.

Rank and File Pleased

We wish to quote from a letter recently received at the office. It is written by a

hard-working American citizen, one of the great army of producers whose brain and whose brawn is making the nation great. We quote his words because he has grasped the great underlying and fundamental fact which sooner or later is bound to win:

"Life has taught me to believe firmly in the cooperative movement. It is a matter of slow growth, but it will grow substantial and solid like a great tree. Instead of many men working at cross-purposes they should all pull in the same direction. Under our present system I have been so occupied in making a bare living, I have not been able to devote any time or work to this great step.

"No individual worker or laboring man can hold much money but through cooperation

(like the I. B. E. W. insurance and the Brotherhood banks). Labor has the power to control the capital of the world. A cooperative accumulation of fifty cents per month per man, if all the workers could be induced to do that, would soon give Labor control of the country.

"The producers should set themselves each year to hold on to a little bit of the cash that comes to them. The time will then surely come when labor's cooperative enterprises will have as managers that class of men who would otherwise be capitalists, i. e., the men who have the ability to manage, and these men should be well paid for their ability to manage. This will be a matter of slow growth, but it is the only hope I see in this country for the producers. It is the pathway which will lead to freedom and independence."

KEEP THE OLD FLAG FLYING HIGH





EDITORIAL



Ford's Resignation We have lost Brother Ford as Secretary. "I am forced to lay down the work," said he, "which has been a living, breathing part of me for so many years. The Secretary's work, as you know, has been very exacting, and the nervous strain intense and exhausting. I have no complaint but I must admit I am tired and worn. The job has sapped much of my strength and my health is such that I simply cannot go on."

Ford wants no praises. He cares utterly nothing for them. He is the most modest and least conceited of men we know. But the new Secretary cannot allow his resignation to pass without comment in these pages. It cannot be allowed to pass without comment, because only those who have been associated with Ford can ever realize how he has slaved and grieved, labored and struggled for this organization.

And we know the price he has had to pay—the price of heart-aches and sorrow—loneliness and bitter disappointment—strained and overtaxed nerves—and finally shattered health. It's simply the old story of the price that must be paid by most officials in the labor movement, for this business of representing a labor organization is no child's play.

Few men can ever know the loss the organization has suffered. Few can ever know what Brother Ford has contributed toward holding it together in times of internal strife and confusion and building it up in times of peace. In his trials, he displayed rare judgment and courage. He showed real brains and character, and thought with astounding clearness. He refused to flatter the membership. He did not cater to popular sentiment. He spoke truthfully to the members—unpleasant as the truth was at times. He fought for their rights, and keenly felt their wrongs.

Ford thought little of himself and his efforts. Often he has said, "Individuals are nothing; what is one man, more or less, in this great organization? Men come and go, die and are forgotten; only institutions and principles endure. Our Brotherhood will live on and on."

He says he cannot forget. Neither can his associates forget. He was generous enough to say, "It makes me happy to know the affairs of the organization are being left in much stronger hands than mine." This high tribute from Brother Ford is greatly appreciated, and the present Secretary can only hope for the same cooperation from the membership as was given Brother Ford.

Yes, God made only one Charles P. Ford.

Insure with Your Own Company An official of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York—one of the old-line legal reserve companies, a private enterprise—is authority for the statement that "industrial workers constitute four-fifths of the 5,000,000 men" who are carrying its life insurance. Here is a striking instance of the way workers are contributing to an insurance corporation affiliated with employer banks and business.

The official of the Metropolitan failed to state just what huge expense to the worker stockholders (for it must be understood that policy holders are stockholders in insurance companies) is incurred in doing this business.

It is estimated that few of the present insurance companies show an expense rate of less than 20 cents out of each dollar of premium received and not a few companies show an expense reaching the astonishing figure of an amount equal to 40 or 50 cents out of each dollar's premium.

The most elaborate report on the activities of privately managed insurance companies in their relation to labor was prepared for the American Federation of Labor by Charles F. Nesbit, actuary of the I. B. E. W. benefit association and manager of the Union Cooperative Insurance Company.

Here are some high lights from Mr. Nesbit's report:

"Insurance companies are the principal feed to banks. Labor banks need the stabilizing support of labor insurance companies.

"Sixty billion dollars of life insurance is now in force in the United States.

"Gross premiums paid to companies each year exceed value of the mining output, of the automobile output, and are second in value only to farm production.

"At present rate of increase insurance companies will be in a position to control practically all the industries of the United States in 50 years.

"Profits of these insurance companies are enormous, based on parallel studies in fire insurance fields."

The foregoing present just a few reasons why the Union Cooperative Insurance Company—the workers' first insurance company—has been founded. And they give adequate excuse for the space devoted in this number of the Worker to health, accident prevention, and insurance. And they form enough evidence to bring every worker to the wise conclusion that he should patronize his own insurance company.

End of the World No, it didn't happen. The Brothers of Doom who thought they had a direct wire to Heaven were all wrong. Just a few fits were thrown and a few real estate agents cleaned up in a small way. That's all.

So the world goes on just as it has gone on for millions of years, and just as it will doubtless continue to go on for millions of more years. It's simply a question of whether we will believe scientists who can tell us to the minute when the moon will pass the sun, millions of miles away, or whether we will believe a few witch-doctors who get the delirium tremens or the blind staggers every time they read the Bible.

We yet have time to do a lot of things before the earth is hurled into nothingness, and it will be quite a while before the devil cracks his whip over our heads and we feel the blast of hate. So don't be disturbed. Those who have felt they were pinch-hitters for the Lord have batted 1000 per cent wrong in predicting the end of things. To date they have scored just 1000 misses out of a possible 1000. In 1843 and in 1881, they created a much bigger stir than in 1925. Then business men sold out in many instances and joined

the thousands who waited for the end on hills and house-tops, clad in starched robes of white muslin.

If this office had been passing out any advice just before the zero hour for the end of the world, set for last month, it would have been the same advice it now ventures to our members:

Do your best to send a delegate to the next convention.

Immediately take out insurance in your new insurance company.

Promptly pay all indebtedness to your local union.

Attend your local's meetings regularly. When things don't go right, make them go right. You are not blameless.

When you talk, say something worth saying.

When a serious controversy arises in your local, don't try to sit on the fence and hang over both sides at one and the same time in the vain hope of pleasing everybody. Take a stand, and take what you honestly believe to be the right one.

Don't be afraid to oppose the crowd. Reason with it. Don't let its empty applause deceive or intoxicate you. Don't compromise between common sense and sentiment.

Don't take the soiled linen of your local and hang it up where everybody can see it.

Be quick to encourage your local officers when they are doing their best. Show them their efforts have been noticed and are appreciated.

Store your mind with facts.

Don't lie to yourself. If you must lie, practice on others.

When the Boss Whistles

It is really too bad that hot air and fine declarations always prove such poor substitutes for good wages and working conditions. And it is too bad that one millionaire concern finds hypocrisy so rampant that it must expose one of the pet schemes of other millionaire concerns. But the unexpected has happened just the same.

The Russell Sage Foundation, established by a millionaire, now says that the company union is a cheat and a fraud. Of course this is old stuff but it is refreshing and deserves some notice anyway. The company union, says the report, "does not develop leadership or stimulate interest among wage earners. They do not feel free to act in opposition to the company's interest in defense of fellow employees. In actual practice the employees' representatives have no share in decisions concerning reported grievances."

Certainly they do not feel free to act in opposition to the company's interest. Why should they? Why should they be ingrates? Doesn't the company union belong to the company? Didn't the company pay for it? Didn't the company organize it? Didn't the company write the by-laws? Then why should the company be cheated?

Only a blind fool thinks that the workers have any share in making the final decisions on grievances. Just ask some of the Bell Telephone employees or some of the railroad workers, or ask some of the textile workers who only lately were given such a good dose of company unionism that they voted to reduce wages 10 per cent and hold no further meetings unless called by the company.

Ask any of them and they will tell you that the company union is such a noble thing that it must be protected at all times by the black list, the sneak, the spy, and armed guard. Indeed it is such a fine thing that it meets only when the boss blows the whistle.

Junking The knife has been driven into the Child Labor Bill.
Pledges Enough legislatures have denied approval to prevent its adoption in the near future. We freed the negro, but refused to free the child. We have thrown protection around our pigs, muskrats, and buzzards, but left our children shackled to the altar of Mammon.

Before election both the Democratic and Republican parties were for the bill. Their conventions went on record for it. They urged the State legislatures to approve it. Calvin Coolidge and his Republican committee were for the bill. All the political bosses were for it—all were very strong for the protection of the helpless little wage-slaves before the votes were counted.

But when it came to a showdown after election, both old party machines turned thumbs down on the amendment. Calvin Coolidge appeared deaf and dumb. The hounds of the press were turned loose. White was made black, and black, white. The people, as usual, were drugged into a state of indifference and made to believe the bill was so "red" that it came from Russia. The lies came so thick and fast that had the people been told the Golden Rule was an instrument of the devil and the Declaration of Independence was written in Moscow, they would have just as readily believed that, too.

Practically every legislature that betrayed the children was thoroughly dominated and ruled by either the Democratic or Republican machine—the same machine that went on record for the bill before election.

The root of the whole matter, of course, is simply this: We have, according to the last census, 1,060,858 child toilers between the ages of ten and fifteen years; and we have 1,437,783 children between the ages of seven and thirteen not in school, most of whom are industrial slaves. And you know and we know that the only possible reason why these children are sacrificed to the God of Profits is because they can be forced to do more work for less pay than adults. The slave drivers pay children less for the same work than they would be forced to pay adults.

It's simply organized greed squeezing the largest possible amount of work out of the bodies of children for the smallest possible amount of money. And this is the greed that controls the machines of both old parties—and controls them body and soul.

So if you are still blind enough to believe in the platforms of the old parties, we feel you are hopeless. Their machines always respond quickly to the clinking of well-done coins, and they whiz by the average voter without even honking their horns to let him know the machines are coming—except when a campaign is on.

Controlling Governor Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania, has given
Giant Power stimulus to public interest in giant power. In his annual message to the Pennsylvania legislature he delivers himself of some important truths that electrical workers as well as others are glad to hear publicly expressed. "The time is almost here," he asserts, "when electric utility companies will be interconnected all the way from Chicago to the Gulf and from the Atlantic Coast to the Great Plains. Already a single dispatcher—controlling not trains but current—gives orders for the disposal of the power of several interconnected electric systems. * * *

There is already advancing with immense rapidity a consolidation of companies engaged in supplying this universal source of power which has already transcended state lines and has in many respects reached national proportions. * * * Leaders of the electrical industry do not hesitate to forecast interconnection in the near future all over the United States."

In other words, the chief executive of the Keystone State has come to see what electrical workers and others in the labor movement have seen for a decade. The principal industrial power of the immediate future is to be not steam but electricity. Electricity is capable of changing the life of all of us. The politics of this generation is to revolve round the question who shall own and control the millions of electric horsepower in our streams.

Governor Pinchot says: "Our giant power program takes no account of public ownership. It takes the situation as we find it and does not even raise the issue. It is the companies which will raise it if it is to be raised at all. If the people of this country ever turn to the nation-wide public ownership of electric utilities, it is because the companies have driven them to it. It will only come if the companies have so opposed and prevented reasonable and effective regulation that the people have only one choice left: between servitude to a gigantic and unendurable monopoly and ownership of the monopoly themselves."

Understanding that the Governor of Pennsylvania must be cautious, we would supplement the foregoing with two remarks: First, is not the electric monopoly already an accomplished fact? Secondly, do not uniformly high electric rates indicate that the public is already being gouged?

Killing Germs A germ-killer 50 times as strong as carbolic acid—and harmless. This is the latest discovery of scientists. It marks another advance in man's age-long struggle to control his own life, freeing it from the bounds set by his own mortal nature.

It has taken ten years to perfect this new antiseptic. A corps of men with the devotion and enthusiasm of soldiers set to work in a laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, to experiment. They succeeded. The world is richer. Man's life is prolonged.

All honor to these soldiers of the common good for their accomplishment. Yet, we cannot help wonder why men can't manifest the same skill, devotion, patience and enthusiasm toward solving some other common problems—labor problems for instance. Take poverty. It no doubt causes more deaths in the world every year than diabetes or Bright's disease, illnesses for which the new antiseptic is a specific. Take child labor. Child labor probably lays a basis for more deaths than malarial swamps or typhus wells. Take unprotected mines and factories. More deaths result from lack of proper safety appliances in industry than from infected tonsils and diseased appendix.

Yet poverty, child labor, unprotected industry, go on. Why? Just as physicians seek new germ killers, scientists are at work in these social problems, too. Yet why do not specific cures follow? For one thing, society is more complex than the human body. For another thing, men are blinder to social than to bodily ills. For another thing, powerful, selfish, impersonal, special interest stands

in the way. Yet advances against social disease have been made, and will continue to be made by the courage and devotion of workers themselves.

Labor Turns a Corner We might just as well admit it. Labor has turned a corner. Labor is no longer on the defensive in the public mind. The fat boys in the long black coats, who believe in fat profits and lean wages, are on the defensive.

Oh, that doesn't mean that all is well, and the goose hangs high. With a president of super-dignity and zero-activity, astride a mechanical hobby horse; with senators and congressmen of ultra-dignity prating about patriotism while they fight high wages for honest craftsmen and vote big salaries to themselves; with corporation masters stuffed with profits and drunk with power, plundering natural resources—this nation is not a comfortable picture for honest, intelligent workingmen.

But despite these discords in the universal throb of syncopation, labor knows it has turned a corner, and set its feet on the high road of achievement. First, research—the scientific method—has begun to fight for labor's goals. Second, more and more people are beginning to see that organized labor, with its respect for contract and its demand for collective bargaining, is a constructive, lawful force in industry, and that its opposite is destructive and lawless. Third, labor is discovering and using to its advantage cooperative organization as is seen in its banks and insurance companies. Fourth, labor, organized labor, has become conscious of its own power, no longer is apologetic, and with high morale rallies round its institutions, confident of repelling every attack.

Commendation Without "knocking" the fun and chaff which now and then appears in our correspondence columns, we can't help calling attention to the February letter of Local 620, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Here is a letter thoughtful and informative. It offers valuable information for all electrical workers the length and breadth of the land.

Make Radio Industry Ours Good news has reached this office in the form of an announcement that the radio industry is to be organized by electrical workers. Broadcasters, operators, and other assistants in this great new field are to be shown the value of organization, and the benefits of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is a step in the right direction. Here is an industry that is growing beyond all conception. Barron's, a financial weekly, reports the increase in business of the Radio Corporation of America as follows:

1920	-----	\$2,095,347
1921	-----	4,160,844
1922	-----	-----
1923	-----	26,394,789
1924	-----	54,848,131

Barron's estimates the gross business in the radio industry for 1924 at \$350,000,000. It is destined to be a billion dollar industry in another five years.

As this field is approached by electrical workers, once again two outstanding facts about our organization become apparent. First, it stands in a strategic place in reference to expanding industry, both in the radio and water power fields. Second, its flexible organization is well adapted to meet this constant need for expansion.

**Helping
Each Other
Up**

Calls have already begun to reach the International Office for assistance in preparing wage briefs. This office is prepared to continue its cooperation, but each Local must bear in mind that it must first compile and send to us with its application local data touching—

1. Present terms of agreement;
2. Trade conditions in your city;
3. Past and present wage scales;
4. Wage scales of other trades in 1923 and 1924, and 1925, if yet fixed;
5. Some history of past relations with employers.

This office has already cooperated with a number of Locals in 1925 adjustments.

This is a good time to commend Locals for the fine way they answered the recent questionnaire sent out by this office touching wages and hours. No inquiry has excited so much interest among Locals in years, and the response was excellent.

Still there are a number of Locals which have neglected this request, and they should be reminded again that our request was based on a desire to aid not only the Local but the entire membership.

And while we are on this subject, don't forget the new department, the TRANSMITTER. This can be of inestimable value, with proper cooperation, to all of us.

DO YOU GET YOUR WORKER?

(If not, send us your new address.)

My Local Number is.....

My Name is.....

My Old Address was.....

Change My Address to.....

City and State.....

We want you to get your WORKER. We mail it to your last known address, but if you do not get it, something is wrong, so send us your address. In all communications to International Office, be sure to state your Local number.

(Cut out and mail to "THE ELECTRICAL WORKER," Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.)

THE NEW SLAVERY!



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MAN IS THE ONLY ANIMAL THAT WORKS ITS YOUNG

Here is our cartoonist's idea of the results of the referendum on the Child Labor Act. With unerring insight he sees the real motive of those employers who want to work children—profits. He draws a true parallel between this slavery of little chil-

dren in modern mines and mills and the slavery of negroes in the cotton fields. He cries out against it, as does the heart of every humane person. Charlotte Perkins Gilman caustically remarks that man is the only animal that works its young.

EXTENSION, NOT ABANDONMENT, OF CHILD LABOR FIGHT IS DECISION REACHED BY ORGANIZED LABOR IN UNITED STATES

In keeping with its fighting spirit and inured to long and difficult struggle, organized labor will continue its fight for the ratification of the child labor amendment.

Instead of six months, the battle to free American childhood from exploitation may take two years, but the fight is not to end. This was the decision reached by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

One of the material gains in the present indecisive struggle is the unmasking of the opposition. The National Association of Manufacturers has been driven squarely in the open as favoring the present practice of working children.

Through the enterprise of "Labor," national weekly newspaper, the notorious "Farmers States Rights League," bitter opponent to the amendment, has already been disclosed. Labor announced that under this name they have been flooding the wheat States with advertising and propaganda in order that children in the textile mills might be allowed to work without any protection. Realizing that the farmers in the west have given the working children in their own States good laws, and that they would resent the plea of the cotton interests to help them get their labor young and cheap, the textile mill owners, apparently for no other purpose than to misinform the farmers about the amendment, started an alleged fake farmers' organization, immediately after Congress submitted it. This organization has been instrumental in the Middle West in arousing sentiment against the amendment.

Not Farmers' Organization

The Farmers' States Rights League, is not a farmers' organization. Its president is the cashier of a cotton mill bank. Its vice president is an employee of a cotton mill store. Its chief agent—the man who writes the ads for agricultural papers—is listed in the Charlotte (N. C.) city directory as

an employee of the Clark Publishing Company.

The Clark Publishing Company is owned by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, organ of the cotton mill owners of the South. Mr. Clark, for many years, has been part of the cotton-mill lobby, which has operated in Washington and elsewhere in opposition to child-labor legislation.

All these "cotton mill farmers" who are officers of the league admitted that the league does not attempt to collect dues from its members. They were unable to produce any membership roll and they refused to tell where they got the money to pay for this advertisement.

Mill Bank Cashier Is President

Apparently the only farmers connected with the league were two men who had consented to permit their names to be used in connection with the incorporation of the organization. These farmers are apparently honest, straightforward citizens. They admitted that they knew nothing about the league. They had permitted the use of their names, they said, because they had been told that it was proposed to pass a law which would prevent their children from even doing the chores on the farm. They were assured that they would not be expected to make any financial contribution.

The records of the Secretary of State of North Carolina show that this League was incorporated by the cashier of a cotton mill bank—Ben T. Wade of Troy, N. C.; by a storekeeper at the Rhyne-Anderson cotton mill, N. H. Williams of Candor, N. C., and by two farmers who did not know that the League was being used to send large quantities of paid advertising through the agricultural parts of the country; G. H. Greene of Yadkin College, N. C., and L. H. Hilton of Thomasville, N. C. The League was incorporated July 28, 1924. The headquarters of the Farmers' States Rights League could not be located.

ROMAN STANDPATTERS YELPED "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS DANGEROUS," SENATOR HOWELL OF NEBRASKA TELLS NEW YORK REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Through the personal permission of Senator Howell, the *WORKER* is able to reprint the most amusing story of reactionary opposition to public ownership we have ever heard. This is an excerpt from an address given before the National Republican Club, New York, January, 1925.

When I analyze the so-called "insuperable objections" to public ownership, I hear voices out of the dim and distant past—reverberations from the Roman forum about the time

of Caesar. It would seem that real estate was quite as valuable in Rome at that distant date, as it is in some of our great cities.

A letter has recently been found, written by a provincial who was sojourning with his daughter in Rome. He complained bitterly of the profiteering of the Roman landlords. He had to pay, he said, \$1,500 for a three-room apartment for three months. And at that time there were no elevators, no cen-

tral heating plants, no hot and cold water faucets, and artificial refrigeration was unknown.

The majority of the dwellings then in Rome were constructed of wood, and, as a consequence, when a conflagration started, under favorable circumstances, it swept large portions of the city. Fire was the terror of Rome in those days, and yet they had no adequate means for contending with this element.

Crassus Was a Wise Guy

Crassus, who, if he were living in the present day, would be one of the leading captains of industry, hit upon an idea. He organized a private fire brigade, composed of slaves. He trained this organization with great care and equipped it with all the fire-fighting appliances known at that time, including a few of his own inventions. Not only that, but he stationed look-outs in various parts of Rome to bring word in the quickest possible time of threatening fires.

One would think from this that Crassus was a highly public-spirited man. When a fire broke out Crassus or one of his agents was promptly on the ground.

Did they proceed to put out the conflagration at once? Oh, no. They proceeded to hunt up the owners of adjacent properties threatened by this terrible element and demanded what they would take for their holdings. If the price was too high, the laconic reply was, "Let it burn." If the terms were made Crassus ordered the fire extinguished.

Why Not Public Ownership

As a result, Crassus became one of the

largest real estate holders in the Imperial City. Not only did he become the Astor of Rome, but the J. P. Morgan also. Subsequently a tribune arose and alleged that it was scandalous to think that the people's property should be taken from them for a song as the result of threatened danger. Why not a publicly owned and operated fire department?

I said I could hear voices out of the dim and distant past. I imagine I can hear them now—charging that our form of government is not adapted to public ownership; that our present system is good enough—why change; that public ownership could only be inefficient and wasteful, and that a publicly owned fire department would give poorer service than one privately owned—and that such a step would sound the knell of private initiative.

Of course, they did not say anything about socialism, because they did not know anything about it at that time. But that tribune triumphed and from that time until this there have been public fire departments. Would you change?

Surely, history repeats itself. Public ownership is a question that should be attacked with an open mind. Ought we to approach it with our selfish interest in mind, with our pre-conceived notions? Or ought we to approach possible changes and developments in our social and economic systems just as the scientists in our physical, chemical and electrical laboratories search for new and important means and methods?

COMMON SENSE, REASONABLE CARE, AND EXPENDITURE OF MONEY FOR PROPER SAFE-GUARDS WILL SAVE WORKERS' LIVES

(Editor's Note.—Members of the Brotherhood are generally aware of safeguards against death and accident while on duty. The following list is not given in order to instruct so much as to bring out what recommendations have been made by the U. S. Department of Commerce in the Proposed National Electrical Safety Code. This code, first defined in 1920, is now being revised by committees drawn from manufacturers of electrical equipment, power companies, electrical workers represented by members of the Brotherhood, and other interested groups.)

If you want maximum conditions of safety, insist upon:

Individual motor drives.

Use of locks in controlling switches.

Dynamic braking.

Live electrical parts being isolated and guarded.

Grounding of dead metal parts such as frames of generators, motors, and switchboards.

Grounding of secondary circuits to prevent leakage of high primary current.

Grounding of all equipment which is being worked upon.

Sufficient space being provided amid electrical equipment, lines, etc.

Adequate climbing space on poles.

Signal lines be placed on separate poles from those carrying high tension wiring.

Temporary barriers being provided where new construction brings men near to high tension wiring.

Rooms and spaces being well lighted.

Floors and passageways being level.

All openings be provided with handrails and all stairways with toe-boards.

Safe exits.

Frequent inspections.

All equipment properly electrified.

Privilege of working in pairs.

First aid outfits.

Insulating wearing apparel.

Protective goggles.

Safety tools of special design.

Grounding devices.

Warning and danger signs.

Safe supports and safety belts.

Clear orders.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF I. B. E. W. BENEFIT ASSOCIATION BRINGS OUT SOME INTERESTING FACTS

The figures for the year 1924 in the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association are completed. They show another year of progress.

The total assets at the end of the year are over nine hundred thousand (\$900,000) dollars. This would indicate that at the time the Convention meets, when the officers will render a full and complete report to the representatives of the local lodges at Seattle, they should be able to report around a million dollars in assets.

The year 1924 does not show as large receipts from dues as 1923, the figures being so far as payments to the Mortuary Fund went:

1923.....	\$484,552.70
1924.....	480,262.70

The death losses on the other hand were larger in 1924 than in any previous year. The showing of death losses is as follows:

Death Claims—1923.....	\$211,150.00
Death Claims—1924.....	235,800.00

Thus we see the receipts are approximately \$4,250.00 less from members of payments to the Mortuary Fund and the payment of death claims from the Mortuary Fund are approximately \$25,000 larger or

a total difference of nearly \$30,000, the showing for 1924 being, so far as these figures go, \$30,000 less than in 1923.

The advantage and wisdom of handling our own insurance is, however, made apparent by the fact that the interest received during 1924 was considerably larger than for 1923, the figures for interest being as follows:

Interest received (net) 1923.....	\$19,702.96
Interest received (net) 1924.....	39,939.44

The gain therefore in interest of 1924 over 1923 is slightly more than \$20,000 or quite two-thirds of the excess death losses incurred during 1924.

During one month of 1924 we had death losses almost twice as great in amount as in any previous month in our history. These were all paid just as promptly as the papers were received here in proper shape to permit payment, and this is exactly the service the accumulated funds are here to provide.

Taken on the whole, the membership undoubtedly will share with the officers and trustees a feeling of genuine satisfaction at the splendid results shown not only during 1924 but ever since the important step of forming this Benefit Association was taken.

ATTACK ON ONTARIO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF WATER POWER BY U. S. INSTITUTE TO BE SCORED ON SENATE FLOOR

Senator Norris considers the publication of attacks upon public ownership by the Smithsonian Institution, a Government institution, of enough importance to make reply on the Senate floor, he has informed the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

It has developed that the author of the attack entitled "Niagara Falls, Its Power, Possibilities, and Preservation," is Samuel S. Wyer, an Ohio engineer, who continues his fight on the Ontario Hydro-electric development in the "Nation's Business," official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, for February.

Canadians Deplore Incident

In a spirited editorial the Toronto Globe questions the object of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington in publishing an erroneous report on the publicly-owned and publicly-operated hydro-electric power company of that province.

The Smithsonian Institution was established by Congress in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The Globe says that the people of Ontario expect criticism from private interests, but "people the world over ever have more than ordinary respect for this (Smithsonian) institution, and its publications are supposed to be sent to every first-class public library on the face of the earth."

The report complained of was written by Samuel S. Wyer, an associate in mineral technology in the employ of the institution. He visited the hydro-electric offices in Toronto for a few hours, was given all the information he desired, and departed. Mr. Wyer later wrote a booklet, bearing the imprint of the Smithsonian Institution, in which he said that the publicly owned and controlled hydro has taken \$19,147.014 out of the provincial treasury, instead of out of earnings, and that by paying losses to the amount of \$19,000,000 out of the public treasury, the taxpayers have contributed toward the "below-cost" service.

Hydro-electric officials consider the Wyer booklet so important that they have made reply. Over the name of Sir Adam Beck, the commission bluntly declares the state-

ment that the system has failed to pay the full cost is absolutely false.

Gross Errors Alleged

It is shown that the hydro commission pays, and always has paid, out of its income the operating expenses, insurance, taxes, maintenance, renewals, reserve and interest. In addition to these items, customers are charged an extra amount to enable the capital itself to be eventually retired.

"That is an entirely different process," says the *Globe*, "from that followed by private corporations, which, as a rule, never

retire capital expenditure; in fact, they too often add to it.

"One can not help questioning the object of the Smithsonian Institution in publishing such a report as that from the pen of Mr. Wyer. People in this province may very well ask who was the instigator of such an investigation, and why it was not done with that thoroughness which characterizes true scientific inquiry. We have had investigations of the hydro before, some of which occupied many months. The latest attack is far from creditable to a great institution like the Smithsonian Institution."

WHAT THE OLD-TIMER KNOWS ABOUT RESUSCITATION IS SET FORTH IN THIS DISCUSSION OF PRONE PRESSURE METHOD

(Editor's Note.—Keen interest on the West Coast in the question of proper methods of resuscitation has prompted the printing of this discussion. It is written by a Washington, D. C., physician having wide experience with cases of electric shock.)

The treatment for electric shock is divided into two stages.

First—the rescue.

Second—the treatment.

In the rescue the electric current should be shut off as quickly as possible. Where a live wire is in contact with the body of a person, who has been shocked, the wire should be promptly removed, and great care is necessary in this. A person in contact with a wire or rail carrying an electric current will transfer current to the rescuer, if the latter puts himself in the line of passage of the current. Therefore, the rescuer must not touch the body of a person, touching a live wire, unless his own body is thoroughly insulated. Moreover, he must act quickly, as the danger to the patient is much increased the longer the current is permitted to pass through his body. If possible the rescuer should insulate himself by covering his hands with a rubber coat, rubber gloves, or several thicknesses of dry cloth. Silk is also a good non-conductor. In addition he should, if possible, complete his insulation by standing on a dry board or a thick piece of dry paper, or even a dry coat. Rubber boots are still safer, but they cannot usually be procured quickly. If a live wire is under a patient and the ground is dry it will be perfectly safe to stand upon the ground and pull the patient off the wire with the bare hands, by pulling the clothing, but the clothing should not be touched if it is wet.

Live Wires Can Be Handled

A live wire lying on a patient may with safety be flipped off with a dry board or stick. In removing the live wire from a patient or a patient from a live wire, do this with one motion, as rocking him to and fro

on the wire will increase shock and burns.

A live wire may be safely cut off by an ax or hatchet with a dry wooden handle, and the electric current may be short circuited by dropping a crow bar or poker on the wire. This should be dropped on the side from which the current is coming and not on the farther side, as the latter way will not short circuit the current before it has passed through the patient's body. Drop the metal bar. Do not place it on the wire because you will then be made a part of the short circuit and will receive the current of electricity through your own body. (This detail is given, not because electrical workers need it, but because members of other trades, who may read this, may be of assistance in rescuing a person who has received an electric shock.)

Brain Centers Paralyzed

Electric shock becomes fatal by paralysis of a nerve center in the brain which controls the movement of the lungs, and partially the movements of the heart.

Therefore, the treatment for electrical shock is artificial respiration. Some cases of electrical shock from powerful currents are hopeless from the beginning, but it is impossible to tell this at first, and attempts should always be made to save the life of the patient by prompt treatment and by the continuation of artificial respiration for one and a half hours, at least.

The best method of artificial respiration is the Schaefer or the prone pressure method. The advantages of the Schaefer method are (1) it can easily be performed by one person, which is not so of other methods of artificial respiration, such as the Sylvester method, for instance, and (2) it can be used when one or both arms are broken, which is not true of the Sylvester method.

One-Man Method Explained

In the Schaefer method the patient is laid on the ground, face down. The arms are stretched out, at full length over his head,

or one arm may be bent so that the forehead rests upon it. In either case, the face must be placed slightly to one side, so that the ground or floor will not block off the air from the nose and mouth. As soon as the patient is in proper position, the operator kneels at one side, or astride the patient's body, but without resting his weight upon it. The palms of his hands are placed across the short ribs, or the small of the back, with the thumbs nearly together. The operator by letting his weight fall on his wrists, by bending his body forward, decreases the size of the patient's chest and air is expelled from the lungs. The pressure is then released by the operator swinging backward and the elastic chest springs out to its original size, and the air is drawn into the lungs. The movement is at the rate of 12 to 14 per minute. It is always better to time these movements with a watch.

Patient Must Be Kept Dry

If other persons are present they should

arrange to cover the patient with a dry cloth or with blankets.

As soon as the patient himself begins to breathe, but not before, his limbs should be well rubbed, toward the heart, under the blanket. This will help to restore the circulation of the blood.

If the patient is in a building the windows should be opened so that he may have plenty of air.

It is possible for those who have received an electric shock, which does not render them unconscious, to perform artificial respiration of a sort upon themselves, and so to recover without further treatment. This is done by raising the arms and lowering them again, while taking deep breaths.

To summarize, if a person receives an electric shock, the steps in rescue and treatment are as follows:

1. Shut off the current or remove the patient from contact with the current.
2. Begin artificial respiration.
3. Dispatch some other person for the nearest physician or ambulance.

ELECTRICALETTES MAKE THEIR BOW. NEW AUXILIARY IN TULSA FINDS WAY TO AID BROTHERS. STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

A new word has been coined. A new woman's organization has come into existence, big sister to Local Unions No. 584 and No. 1002, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"Electriclettes" they choose to call themselves; and have been in existence for seven months with an honorable record behind them.

Many "mere men" are likely to think of the women folk as belonging to the great army of the unorganized, but the women of Tulsa refuse to be put in that class. Nor are they like the wife mentioned in the following story:

A prominent labor leader sneaked home from a "social" game of poker in the cold damp dawn of the morning. He softly tried his own inhospitable door and found it locked.

"Marie, Marie," he called plaintively, "Let me in."

Marie's voice from within, "Well, John where have you been?"

"I have just been to the union meeting where we were discussing the coming strike."

"Is that so?" Marie answered still behind locked doors. "Well, you can just sit right down there on the front steps and think about the present lockout."

In Tulsa, the women folk stage no such lockouts.

Auxiliary to Local Unions No. 584 and No. 1002 is anxious to make contacts with

other groups throughout the country. They write:

Hello! Mr. Editor:

We are "The Electriclettes," Auxiliary to Local Unions No. 584 and No. 1002, and I just wonder if you would allow a "tiny" space in your "Worker" for a stranger?

We decided last June that we might be of lots of service to our fellow workers of Local Unions No. 584 and No. 1002, so we met June 15, 1924, and organized with 22 members.

We are glad to say that we now have 50 or more members, and the field looks fine for new ones.

We have awfully nice times. Meet every Friday night. By the time we get our business over, the men have finished their business, they join us and we have a little time for sociality, which each one enjoys to the fullest extent.

We have our "Charity Fund" and are so glad to say we have placed rays of sunshine in several sad hearts and homes, by our donations.

If there are other Auxiliaries, we surely would appreciate a word from them as they might strengthen us in our work.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. L. C. McQUEEN,

Press Editor.

MRS. RUTH L. VAUGHN,

Recording Secretary.

DAUGHTER OF ELECTRICAL WORKER WINS \$100 PRIZE FOR FINE APPRAISAL OF SAMUEL GOMPERS AND HIS WORK

[Editor's note: Verda N. Morton, daughter of O. J. Morton, Local Union No. 703, Edwardsville, Illinois, is the author of this intelligent article on the late president of the American Federation of Labor. As a student at Eureka College she received a prize of \$100 for this work. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in publishing this essay, both for its own merit and for the fact that it indicates a growing and just pride in the public schools in the American Labor movement.]

Samuel Gompers: The Father of Organized Labor

Samuel Gompers is dead, yet he lives. The grim reaper has deprived us of his mortal body, but deep in the heart of every loyal working man or woman the name of Samuel Gompers will live forever. By the working classes of both the United States and Mexico he will be remembered as the "grand old man" who succeeded in putting organized labor upon a business basis and in raising the standard of living among those who toil.

Samuel Gompers died at San Antonio, Texas, on December 13. Had he lived until the 27th of January of this year he would have been seventy-five years old. With the exception of one year, Mr. Gompers has served as the President of the American Federation of Labor since its founding in 1886. He had presided over forty conventions and had been re-elected forty-three times.

Although he was born in England he spent a greater portion of his life in the United States. He came here at the age of thirteen years. His early life was harassed by poverty and hardships. He left school at the age of ten and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He disliked this trade, so he became a cigar maker which had been the trade of his father. His life, as a wage-earner began in New York, and since his fourteenth year he has had something to do with the unionizing of the working class. His name and personality symbolize the labor movement, and it is no exaggeration to say he is the most distinguished private citizen in the United States. He has enjoyed nearly all the honors that can come to a private citizen who has no desire to hold a public office.

Policy Was Moderate

To say he was the "dean of organized labor" hardly describes the man or his mission. He was a practical administrator who could not afford to turn his blind side to the radicals in the Federation. Radicalism was seeking to unhorse him and cut

the ropes of his power. Therefore he had to appear more radical than he really was. Yet he succeeded in keeping the guns of the Federation turned upon bolshevism.

An extensive biography would not be half so interesting as a description of his last convention which shows very vividly the attitude of the people towards him, and the influence he had over them. This convention was not merely a convention, it was an emotional feast. It was a silent and a vocal tribute that bowed hardened men to reverence. Delegates who have attended conventions for twenty years say that nothing like this one has ever happened before, and others give thanks for the privilege of having lived long enough to have taken part in this one.

The first day of the convention was marked by the arrival of the delegates from the Mexican Federation of Labor. They came one thousand strong, dressed in their native costumes. The American delegates were upon their feet, applauding their arrival. Some were on chairs and some were on the tables. A mood of boisterous joy and fellowship filled the hall. When quiet was restored and the assembled delegates gathered themselves to listen to speeches from the rostrum, a silence fell upon the audience so deep that the faintest sound could be heard all over the room. On the platform were delegates from five nations—Mexico, Germany, Canada, England and the United States. And when President Gompers asked them to join hands and pledge themselves for international peace and good will, the hall rang with cheers and big men permitted their emotions to steal down their cheeks in tears that could not be restrained.

All during this convention Mr. Gompers showed signs of weakness and fatigue when he exerted himself. His speeches were read by a Mr. Green, for he could not speak loud enough to be heard any distance. During each session he sat in his chair, white, weak, seemingly a shadow of his former self, talking with an effort, obviously shaken to a reed by his recent illness. All this sent a tremor through the hall that put it into a mood for further obeisance and homage.

The second day of the convention was as eventful as the first. Frank Tannenbaum describes it in a very beautiful way when he says, "The sun was creeping to the west; the blue sky was streaked with gold; the lazy Rio Grande seemed to stand still to watch the ceremony that was strenuously full of meaning and beauty, for the American delegates were returning the visits of the Mexican delegates. Hundreds of Ameri-

cans, big men and hardened by battle, melted to the spell of the hour. Gompers and Trevino embraced each other on the international bridge and called the sky to witness their pledge of eternal comradeship. The scene was fit for poets to describe, the mood one for prophecy." At each mention of Gompers' name the hall rang with cheers and strange as it may seem, yet it is true, though, that ten years ago the name of Gompers in Mexico was a cause for hissing and slander and today it is cheered and revered.

End Presaged There

Each day of the convention brought its surprises, its joys and also its sorrows because President Gompers was gradually growing weaker and paler.

The greatest surprise or event of the convention came on the afternoon of the sixth day. Sigman, of the Ladies Garment Workers, arose and asked for the privilege to speak. "I ask you to bear with me for a few minutes and to allow me the opportunity to share with you some of the joy

and happiness of my organization," he calmly said. He then told of the struggles, the sorrows and the achievements of his organization. He painted a vivid story of a helpless people rising to master their own destiny—and it was all a tribute to Samuel Gompers and the aid he had given to the organization. While he was talking a beautifully made bust of Mr. Gompers was unveiled behind the chair in which Mr. Gompers sat. An electric shock seemed to sweep the audience to their feet, applauding; Mr. Gompers, not knowing what it was all about, arose to find the cause and when he saw what had roused the people to their feet he collapsed into his chair, a crying man. He rose to express his gratitude for the tribute which had been paid him and the crowd listened breathlessly to his feeble words, and men who had not cried for years shed bitter tears, bashfully, yet genuine tears.

He found labor a commodity; he left it a sovereign and his greatest monument is the well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed American working man who survives him.

LABOR IN THE MIDDLE AGES

By LLOYD M. CROSGRAVE, Special Representative, Workers Education Bureau

SLAVERY was the characteristic condition of labor in the Ancient World.

Before the Ancient World—in prehistoric times—slavery did not exist because agriculture and manufactures were not sufficiently carried on to make slaves profitable.

For many centuries after it had developed, slavery was beneficial. It is unlikely that civilization could have come into being without it. Slavery was a vast improvement over the time when men lived altogether by hunting, fishing and warfare and when all captives were killed.

Yet slavery, after existing for thousands of years and contributing much to civilization, finally became a source of weakness and brought about its own destruction. This came about as follows:

By the beginning of the Christian Era, slaves had become very numerous in southern and western Europe, where the civilized peoples of Europe were located. Wealth accumulated in hitherto unheard of quantities. There came to exist a minority of wealthy masters and a great majority of slaves. The masters had their energy, morality and strength sapped by the great luxury and idleness in which they were able to live. The slaves followed the example of their rulers and degenerated in strength and virtue. It was a fulfillment of the prophecy of the English poet, Oliver Goldsmith, who wrote in "The Deserted Village" toward the close of the Eighteenth century,

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Far to the north and east there were barbarian tribes—Goths, Vandals, Huns, Burgundians, etc.—that had developed little civilization. They lived largely by hunting and fishing and were engaged much in warfare.

As long as the people of southern and western Europe remained strong, they were able to hold back these tribes by their superior military organization and weapons, and they captured many barbarians and made slaves of them.

The Barbarian Invasion and the Middle Age

When southern and western Europe became weakened by an out-worn industrial system, these barbarian tribes gradually encroached upon it. They did not come all at once but by 400 A. D. these barbarians had swept over Europe and most of what had been civilization fell before them.

These tribes, after plundering the cities and killing many of the inhabitants, took up their residence in the lands they had conquered. The period of about 1,000 years that ensued is known as the Middle Ages, for it is the period lying between the civilization of the Ancient World and that of the Modern World.

The barbarian invaders learned a little of the arts of civilization from the people they overthrew. They tended, in time, to settle down in communities and to carry on, in a crude way, production activities, at the same time retaining much of their former mode of life.

They did not form large cities for they were not accustomed to them and had not

yet reached the stage when they could govern them. On the other hand, nobody in those times dared live in an isolated location. When the barbarians settled, therefore, they formed small villages. Each village was ruled by an hereditary chief. He usually, in turn, owed homage to a superior chief who was ruler over several villages but had little power except in matters of warfare. There were no nations in the modern sense. Life in the Ancient World was primarily in the large city; in the Middle Ages it was mainly in the village.

The Rise of the Manorial System

The typical village of the Middle Ages is called a manor. The size, arrangement and rules of various manors differed considerably, especially since there were no national laws to regulate them. In general, however, they were much alike for their purposes were similar—to furnish material necessities for, and to protect, their inhabitants.

In each manor was the manor house or castle of the ruler. About this were grouped the houses of the other inhabitants. The manor house and its surrounding dwellings was usually protected by a ditch, over which there was a single draw-bridge and inside of which was a wooden or stone wall.

About this central nucleus, for three or four miles in every direction there extended the land of the manor. The population was small in those days and each manor had more land than it could easily use. Part of it was in forest, where fuel was obtained; part was in waste land where the cattle belonging to the manor grazed; part was laid out in three enormous fields for purpose of cultivation, two fields being cultivated each year and the other being allowed to lie fallow.

The Serf Under the Manorial System

The workers on the manor were not, for the most part, slaves, although there were a few slaves among them; neither were many of them free men. They were serfs.

This was indeed a peculiar situation for workers to be in. Roman Law had recognized only two conditions—free or slave. The typical worker of the Middle Ages was between the two.

On the one hand, the serf was not free because he could not leave his particular manor or particular chief; he had to make payments to his chief both in labor and in money; he was dominated largely by the will of his chief in personal matters, such as where he should live, when and whom his children should marry, etc.

On the other hand, the serf was not a slave, for he could not be sold; he could cultivate for his own use a certain amount of land (usually about thirty acres, scattered about the large fields); he had the right to use the forest and waste lands of

the manor, along with the other inhabitants; he could not be forced to give to his chief more labor or material payments than was customary on that manor.

As to how this peculiar situation came about, there has been much speculation. It is most likely that when a manor was founded it was much like a modern Indian village, in that all the men were warriors, with their wives and children with them, a chief being over the whole. As time went on and things became more settled, more attention was given to cattle raising, to agriculture and to certain simple manufactures. The men continued, however, to owe allegiance to their chief. The manor was not changed from place to place, as an Indian village would be, and as generation after generation went by it came more and more to be ruled by custom and less and less by the unhampered will of the chief. At the same time, it retained its semi-military aspect—it had to because of the lack of national governments and of the need for self protection. The serf, then, was under the rule of a chief but the real ruler was tradition and custom.

Custom ruled because, for the most part, neither the chief nor the serf wished to sever their relationship. The chief was benefited because he secured the free cultivation of his soil, received certain material payments, had men whom he could summon to battle at any time and occupied an exalted social position. The serf was benefited because he secured the protection of the manor in an age when it was very unsafe to be alone and he had a living that was, according to the standards of time, comfortable.

The Workers' Life in the Middle Age

It is very hard for us to realize the condition or the point of view of the worker on the manor in the Middle Ages.

I. He was profoundly ignorant of the world outside of his village. He could not read and there was almost no travel between different places. He began and ended his life in the immediate neighborhood of the same village.

II. His standard of life was very low (although he did not realize it). Commerce was almost entirely absent and such as there was dealt in the few luxuries of the lords. Almost everything used on the manor was produced within its own precincts. There was little specialization and production was very inefficient, so there was very little for anybody. In years of bad crops there was starvation. The houses were mere hovels. The domestic animals were of poor quality. The human death rate was high.

III. He had little ambition. He was dominated almost entirely by custom. He never expected to improve his position, as an individual or a class. It did not occur to him to do so.

IV. On the other hand, he was assured

of a certain place in life; he had the use of lands that could not be taken from him: he was not likely to starve so long as the other persons on the manor did not do so.

The manorial system was a natural development and it served a useful purpose in its time. The position of the worker under it was not a good one in most respects, but conditions were doubtless better than they would have been without manorial system. It gave to Europe a certain degree of order where otherwise there would have been chaos. It enabled people to develop a certain degree of civilization where otherwise barbarism would have continued indefinitely. Under the circumstances it was probably inevitable.

The Passing of the Manorial System

After a while, however, the manorial system lost its usefulness, as slavery did, and it was superseded by another system.

The transition from the manor to the present industrial system will be described in the next two articles. These will begin with a description of the workers' position in the larger villages, a few of which gradually grew up in the later Middle Ages. They were called "cities" although they never became more than small towns.

Turning to the literature of the subject, it is obvious that most books dealing with the Middle Ages set forth the doings of Knights and ladies although these constituted but a small minority of the population. The works dealing with the life of the common people are far less numerous. Yet there are a number of able descriptions of the workers' position, a few of which are mentioned below. Any good public li-

brary has, probably, some works on this subject and they should be read. What is set forth in them, if less exciting than the deeds of chivalry, is vastly more important.

Works Dealing With Labor in the Middle Ages

Cunningham, W.—The Growth of English Industry and Commerce During the Early and Middle Ages.

Ashley, W. J.—An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory. (The above two works appeared over thirty years ago and have been the standard works on the subject ever since, although some new material has been brought to light since they were published.)

Lipson, E.—An Introduction to the Economic History of England. Vol. I. (A carefully compiled modern work.)

Green, Mrs. J. R.—Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. (A survey of conditions at the close of the Middle Ages.)

Traill, H. D. and Mann, J. S.—Social England. Six Volumes. (An exceptionally extensive and well illustrated account of developments from the earliest times to the present.)

Gibbins, H. de B.—Industry in England. (A comprehensive survey of industry in every period.)

Tickner, F. W.—A Social and Industrial History of England. (One of the best of the up-to-date shorter histories. Should be read by everybody interested in industrial developments.)

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COOPERATION HAILED AS FARMERS' HOPE

Uncle Sam will officially throw his hat into the cooperative ring if Congress adopts the recommendations of the President's Agricultural Commission, just submitted after several months' study of the farm situation in the United States. Of main significance to cooperators is the fact that the Commission, after investigating every proposed remedy for depression and instability, was united in believing that only through applying the principles of producers' and consumers' cooperation can the farmers, so near bankruptcy, pull themselves out of the slough of despair.

The commission believes that leadership and assistance through the government can so stimulate the development of marketing societies as to obtain marked economies in the production and distribution of the farm-

ers' crops. Four general principles are laid down for the application of cooperation to farming:

1. Cooperative marketing associations should pool products and exchange crop and market information.

2. The government should make surveys for farming groups desiring to initiate cooperative action.

3. Government auditing of books, to establish confidence in the financial side of the movement, as well as to standardize accounts.

4. Establishment of grades and standards for farm products.

It is not certain that the present Congress will be able to translate the commission's views into law. Senator Borah demands a special session, if the Congress cannot pass the needed laws before March 4.

Movies showing cooperation in action are being urged in England, following the successful example of Sweden. The English societies in many cases have halls where the "kinemas" of cooperation can be shown

with regular run pictures. It is hoped that a higher type of movie will be substituted for the flicker-shockers now so rapidly debasing public taste.



THE TRANSMITTER

A Department of Cooperation Between Readers and the Editor



Editor's Note: In order that the International office may compile reliable information for its own use, and for the use of its locals, the Journal has instituted the department of the Transmitter.

Members who compile answers to the following questions for the month, and forward them to the Editor, will advance the interest of the entire organization. Needless to say, the Journal and the I. O. both will be grateful.

Public Service Company Rates

1. (a) Give the rate per kilowatt hour for light and power. (b) Give the name of the company serving.
2. What percentage of the new large buildings generate their own current?

Electrical Code

3. Would like practical suggestions for changes or new rulings in the National Code from any workman.

ORGANIZED FARMERS BACK FIGHT OF UNION WORKERS ON "OPEN SHOP" CONDITIONS IN LOUISVILLE; ASK AID TILL VICTORY LOOMS

(By International Labor News Service)

Organized farmers and organized city workers have joined hands here to fight "open shop" conditions on the new Kentucky Hotel, now in course of erection at Fifth and Walnut Streets.

Fifteen building trades unions have removed their workers from the new hotel, in protest against an attempt to put up the building under "open-shop" conditions. The job is tied up tight and at no time in the history of the Louisville Building Trades Council has there been a more thorough and effective demonstration of the solidarity of the building workers in uniting against the "open shop."

The Jefferson County Farmers' Union lost no time in declaring for support of the strike, adopting the following resolution:

"Whereas the workers of the building industry have declared a strike against the Kentucky Hotel, because of unfairness in handling the agreement between the owners, the contractors, and the union men employed in its construction, and

"Whereas the trades union movement of this city and State have gone on record in support of the Farmers' Union, to the end that workers on the farm and workers in industrial centers can help each other in their struggles against a common enemy who seek to break down the organized labor movement and at the same time further enslave the farmer; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the farmers of the Jefferson County Farmers' Union, go on record indorsing the Louisville building trades

mechanics in their struggle for justice and assure them that we will do all in our power to assist them in winning their fight for justice and a square deal."

Labor Commends Act

Commenting on the resolution, The Labor Union, official organ of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, said:

"The Jefferson County Farmers' Union are to be commended for their intelligence in so promptly seeing an effort by the Employers' Association and others to wage another 'open shop' fight after four years of industrial peace in which this city has gone forward like it never has before, and for their equally prompt action in resenting a recurrence of organized capital's unfair fight against the workers."

The secretary of the Building Trades Council has issued the following appeal to building trades mechanics to stay away from Louisville while the "open shop" fight is on: "To all Secretaries and Business Agents.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"The general contractors of this city aided and abetted by all the civic clubs and the Board of Trade have declared war upon the Louisville Building Trades Council, which includes every craft in the building trades department, and are advertising in all sections of the country for building trades mechanics.

"May we ask you to assist us in any way possible to keep men away from Louisville while this 'open shop' fight is on."



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. John Seyfferth, L. U. No. 41

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, John Seyfferth, and Whereas Local Union No. 41 has lost one of its most faithful and loyal members, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 41 do hereby extend their sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family of Brother Seyfferth in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

GEORGE WILLAX,
ERIC KORBS,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
Committee.

Bro. Herbert L. Hoon, L. U. No. 62

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 62, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of love and respect to Brother Herbert L. Hoon, who met with his untimely death by electrocution while in the discharge of his duties as a lineman for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Power and Light Company; and

Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

W. T. HOWARD,
H. E. MILLER,
VICTOR C. GEIST,
Committee.

Bro. Thomas J. Parks, L. U. No. 211

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 211, I. B. E. W., do in brotherly love pay tribute to the memory of the our departed brother by expressing our sorrow at our loss, and extending our sympathy to the family in the hour of their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family and also be published in our official journal.

J. S. BENNETT,
Secretary.

Bro. Paul O. Overaa, L. U. No. 580

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Paul O. Overaa; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 580 has lost a true and loyal member, and every Union man a friend; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

W. L. MUIR,
G. W. GRIM,
Committee.

Bro. S. V. Davis, L. U. No. 30

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom, on January 8, called to His Heavenly Home our esteemed brother, Stanley V. Davis, while in the prime of a life full of promise and a glorious manhood, devoted to the good and moral principle and earnestness; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of a dear friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 30, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his mother, brothers and sister in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes, and one sent to the International Office.

J. OTTENI,
F. D. THOMPSON,
J. W. PUSEY,
Committee.

Bro. William C. Kane, L. U. No. 5

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 5, I. B. E. W., Pittsburgh, Pa., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, William C. Kane, who departed from our midst in the prime of life following a very short illness; and

Whereas Local Union No. 5 appreciates its loss of a very promising and loyal member; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his immediate relatives in this their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy sent to our International Office for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, L. U. No. 5.

Bro. Oscar L. James, L. U. No. 124

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst Brother Oscar L. James; and

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of this loyal and faithful brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and children in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

E. W. KAUFMAN,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Chas. J. Arnberger, L. U. No. 180

Whereas it has been the will of Our Almighty Maker to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Chas. J. Arnberger; and

Whereas Local No. 180, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love extend our deepest and heartfelt sym-

pathy to wife and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of the Worker be sent to the widow, also spread same on our minute book in dedication to his memory.

E. C. REED,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. H. J. Sahlender, L. U. No. 584

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our dear brother, H. J. Sahlender; and

Whereas Local Union, No. 584 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official journal, and a copy be spread on our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. B. PETTY,
G. C. GILMORE,
W. H. WHITWORTH,
C. W. WADSEN,
LEROY RYLANDER,
Committee.

Bro. C. L. Gustafson, L. U. No. 763

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 763, do in brotherly love pay tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, C. L. Gustafson, by expressing our sorrow at our loss, and extend to his wife our deepest sympathy in her bereavement; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife, one copy to our Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

M. J. MOONEY,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. John J. O'Hare, L. U. No. 763

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Master in His infinite goodness to take from our midst our beloved brother, John J. O'Hare; and

Whereas Local No. 763, of Omaha, Nebr., has lost a loyal and true brother, who was always zealous in the discharge of his duties, and in consideration for his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this union hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to his brothers in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

M. J. MOONEY,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. Samuel T. Howard, L. U. No. 212

Whereas it has pleased our Creator to call from our midst our dear comrade and brother, Samuel Thomas Howard, age 53 years, whose sad death occurred February 14, 1925; and

Whereas, knowing the inevitable truth that "God's will be done," and that our dear brother is now enrolled in that one great Union where "Life is Love" and "God is Mercy;" and

Whereas for the past 22 years Brother Howard was a most loyal and faithful member of Local Union No. 212; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 212, I. B. E. W., extend their deepest sympathy to the family, relatives and friends in this their hour of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect

to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on a separate page of the records of this Local Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official journal.

H. FITZPATRICK,
A. LIEBEWOOD,
E. SIMONTON,
Committee.

Bro. Joseph J. Murphy, L. U. No. 20

Whereas Local Union No. 20, I. B. E. W. has suffered the loss of a true and loyal brother in the accidental death of Joseph J. Murphy; and

Whereas his good qualities as a useful citizen, an earnest trade unionist, and a most unselfish loyal companion, has endeared himself to our hearts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 20, keenly deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, mother, sisters and brothers, and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

AWAY

I cannot say, and I will not say that he is dead.

He is just away.

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand, He has wandered into an unknown land, And left us dreaming how very fair

It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—O, you, who the wildest yearn

For the old-time step and glad return,

Think of him faring on, as dear

In the love There as the love of Here.

J. W. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Bro. John Munsberg, L. U. No. 347

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call to his reward our highly respected and beloved brother, John Munsberg; and

Whereas this local Union has lost a true and loyal member, kind and considerate in his every thought for his fellow man, unselfish and ever ready to share the burden of his co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief, and commend them for consolation to our All Wise and ever Loving Father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Worker, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our organization.

CHAS. L. PAGE,
C. A. HETHERINGTON,
A. O. NORMAN,
Committee.

Brother Oscar Bendix, L. U. No. 4

Whereas Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has called to his Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother Oscar Bendix, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 4, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That to those bound to him by the tender ties of home we extend our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his

memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and another to the International Office for publication in our official journal.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Bro. E. W. Sperber, L. U. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed brother, E. W. Sperber, who has passed away after a brief illness, and as his death leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends and fellow workmen of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, where he was employed for many years; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and brother, and though we question not the Divine Will, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

SAMUEL GUY,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Death Claims Paid From February 1, 1925, Inc., February 28, 1925

L. U. No.	Name	Amount Paid
218	A. J. Stollmeier.....	\$1,000.00
3	W. P. Trainor.....	1,000.00
3	Wm. H. Funk.....	1,000.00
580	Paul Overaa.....	1,000.00
20	J. Murphy.....	1,000.00
62	C. C. Copenhaver.....	475.00
38	Ed. Masek.....	825.00
7	John Evans.....	1,000.00
7	Wm. Gregg.....	1,000.00
675	John Force.....	475.00
734	O. A. Kubiak.....	300.00
134	J. W. McKay, Jr.....	825.00
124	O. L. James.....	1,000.00
763	J. O'Hare.....	1,000.00
134	H. T. Hilly.....	1,000.00
134	A. McDermott.....	300.00
62	Herbert Hoon.....	1,000.00
134	Martin Kelly.....	1,000.00
		\$15,200.00

Canadian Claims Paid

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
213	F. Ridpath.....	1,000.00

Total Claims Paid from Feb. 1, 1925, inc. Feb. 28, 1925.....	\$15,200.00
Canadian Claims Paid from Feb. 1, 1925, inc. Feb. 28, 1925.....	1,000.00
Claims previously paid.....	472,425.00

Total Claims Paid..... \$488,625.00

Denmark, as well as Britain, has a co-op premier. Theodore Stauning is chairman of the Danish Cooperative Bank.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCE- MENT

Local financial officers are bonded by the International Office in accordance with article 7, section 6, of the International Brotherhood's Constitution.

Members and officers of Local Unions must see that the following conditions are complied with in order to protect locals' finances. Otherwise, liability of Bonding Company is automatically waived by the Local.

Books must be audited every quarter by trustees as per article 30, section 9.

When any financial officer of a Local Union is found short in his accounts, the International Office must be notified within seven days of finding shortage, so that the office can properly notify the Bonding Company and comply with all fixed conditions. The Bonding Company requires that notification of default reach its offices before the expiration of ten days.

In order to take advantage of bonding arrangement, no Local must make agreement with the officer who is short as to when he shall make the shortage good; no Local shall accept any notes in pay thereof; or grant the defaulting officer an extension of time. All such merciful arrangements lie only within the duty of the Bonding Company.

Please bear in mind that non-compliance with any of the foregoing conditions by any Local Union or by its officers automatically exempts the Bonding Company from meeting its liability for the shortage.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

IT WAS OUR PRIVILEGE
TO ACT AS HOST
DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY
TO SEATTLE AND VICINITY
WITH A MAMMOTH
ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION
THAT CAUSED THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY
AND THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR
AND THE ENTIRE CITY TO
CONGRATULATE US
AND MADE THE NEWSPAPERS
GIVE MILES OF SPACE;
AND NOW
WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD
TO NEXT AUGUST
WHEN WE CAN ACT AS HOST
WITH THE ASSISTANCE
OF THE COAST LOCALS
TO THE 18th CONVENTION
OF THE I. B. E. W.
OUR EXHIBITION WAS A SUCCESS
and if you help by being
WITH US NEXT AUGUST
WE CAN REGISTER
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
WILL YOU
BE HERE?
Fraternally Yours,
LOCAL UNION No 46



CORRESPONDENCE



ONE-MAN LOCAL—PENSACOLA, FLA.

Editor:

I am going to write a few lines to let the brothers who have never been in a place all alone know that there is only one electrical worker in this city with a card, although it is out of Montgomery; old 443. I have tried time and again to organize a local here, but these darn old soreheads here have the old, old story: "Some damn rascal ran away with the Local's money;" or "I was given a rotten deal;" or "I don't see where the union will benefit me." That old mush will do for some people, but when I hear such stuff I want to knock h— out of them. But what good will it do—one against all? The only pleasure I can look forward to is when I receive my WORKER. Then I have a meeting all by myself. There is one thing I miss, though; it has been so long since No. 443 has had a letter in the WORKER that it looks like things are dead in Montgomery. But I think I can explain the reason for not having one from No. 443. Dad, don't get mad, for I am only joking you. Yes, Dad Woodworth and Harry Comett have a chicken farm near Montgomery, and you know Dad is getting pretty well up in years and his teeth are bad. So Frank Stewart says that he has to gum things and it takes him so long to chew the soft-boiled eggs and buttermilk that he can't find time to write with that wooden arm of his (Only fun, Dad).

Say, some of you fellows should come down to Florida. Some place! I am at present wiring and installing the electrical end of the new half million dollar theatre being built here by the Saenger Amusement Company. Some pretty play house for a city of this size.

I would like to hear from some of the boys who were at the old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, Tenn., during the war. And something else—where has the home for the old boys gone to? Let's all get busy and do something, for there will be a lot of us that will be ready for it before many more years. Brothers, get busy and let's have some action! We have our insurance now, which is a grand success, but why can't we do something else to help the old boys?

Pensacola has had a big time this week. As you know, we have a Mardi Gras here as well as New Orleans and Mobile, and the old place is wide open to everybody, and we had some doings. It wouldn't do to tell what you could get here, but as I went to work this morning I could see something

that looked like bottles most everywhere I looked. I don't know what was in them for I never bother with them unless I am by myself or with someone. But I took a chance at some of them and it looked as though everything was going around. I guess I have shot enough of this bull.

I am going to make an appeal to all the brothers. Let's take pleasure in our WORKER and let every press secretary put a few lines under its cover. There is another thing I would like to see, and that is to give true reports about working conditions in each place. Stop this selfish way of telling there is no work when there is. I am going to try to get the boys together and get something going here, for I think things are going to be good here this summer and next winter.

I regret to hear that Bro. Chas. P. Ford is resigning his office and hope that he will soon be able to be with us again.

Fraternally,

W. M. Voss.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The world did not end, and I still write. My letter is long, but I have tried to deal briefly with each topic so as not to bore you.

Personal

H. H. Broach, international vice president, visited our Local on the evening of February 27 to defend certain allegations, supposedly made by the business agent, mistakably apprehended by him. After a concise, satirical speech, which ranged from personalities to vital business topics of our organization, Broach convinced us that he was the man of the hour.

'Tis true that truth hurts, but when an organization is not educated to modern economic unionism, you can't expect that organization to function properly.

The old brothers have made conditions and the young brothers would like to continue them, but the older ones want to give all the advice. Be modern. The bankers believe in young blood, and young blood succeeds.

Our Local is too conservative in business matters and too extravagant in financial matters.

"No man is too wise not to listen."

Educational

Statistics show that the trades union membership have decreased since 1920. It shows we lost 26,468 members between 1923 and 1924. The need of leaders in the labor

movement today is due to the lack of education of the rank and file. There should be an organizer in every Local. The time has come when labor is beginning to see the beacon which beckons the worker to seek a better understanding and education.

The nucleus of the employer and financial man's success is education. It may not be the sciences or the arts which pave their way to success, but it is the social education which lifts men from canyons of despair. When we run our organizations on a more thorough business basis we will be on the level with employers.

There are few organizations that have no educational committees and ours is one of them. Most wiremen claim education won't help them bend pipes or pull wires. Think of your children! Show me a child who doesn't think more of an educated dad! I do. It is education that makes a home and if we are not educated to a higher standard of living we are doomed to the rut.

Business agents have learned that it is not the fist and fight that lands them what they are after, but it's the way the business is handled. So let us take a keener, deeper interest in political, economic, educational and social problems.

Our ignorance of conditions is not helpful and our bliss is not permanent. Where ignorance is bliss, then, the wisest thing in the world is to step out of it and let the world speak of us as foolish.

"On With the Dance"

Members of the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade were guests at the David Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades this month. The object of the gathering was to secure cooperation and interest among St. Louis electrical men in the graduates of the school. This gathering made a trip through the various departments with particular attention being paid to the electrical department.

"Looking to the youngsters."

Editorial

It is time for the United States to look in deeper channels as to hydro-electric plants. While the products we export to other countries and receive from them as imports have been growing with the growth of new industries, it seems rather strange to think of power as an international trade. However, it will soon be exported from Canada to the United States. I read where a new hydro-electric plant will be built at Carillon on the Ottawa river, starting some time this year, which will furnish about 70,000 horse-power for United States industries.

Also Canadian production of power for export purposes will add to a development of hydro-electric energy that amounted to 3,578,000 horse-power in 1924. According to the Dominion Department of the Interior, Canada leads the world in the harnessing of water power.

Installations of great magnitude on the Canadian side of the Niagara River supply power to a large number of cities in the Province of Ontario, and the power from this source is said to be transmitted to the United States in small quantities.

In other words we don't export as much as we think we do, because it is the importation of electricity which enables us to manufacture export products; therefore, if we export 10 pounds and import 3 pounds to make the 10 pounds, we really only export 7 pounds. Is that clear? No?

Labor!—Prices!—Wages!

Labor is at its best with prices high and wages the same. Some employers don't heed the warning: "Unnecessary marking up of prices will cause labor troubles." They think American workers are so much better off than they ever were, that they can stand a rise in the cost of living without being given more pay.

One mistake labor has made is that they should never have asked for more pay because the cost of living raised. Labor has always needed more pay and the war was its first opportunity and excuse to ask the barons of finance for it.

Dun's figures show that commodity prices are 60 per cent higher than in 1914. Bradstreet's records show an advance of 45 per cent over the 1913 average. All authoritative compilations agree that wages have at least doubled since 1914.

The National Industrial Conference Board recently issued statements to show that the purchasing power of a day's wages is one-third more than at the outbreak of the war, and somewhat better than when wages were at their peak in 1920.

But, why shouldn't the wages be higher and the living conditions of our workers better than they were 10 years ago? We must not forget, however, that we had to shoulder an enormous increase in our public debts on account of the war. But think of the increase in the last 10 years in the invention and adoption of labor-saving machinery, and the enormous advantages this country has reaped in foreign markets due to the crippling of European competitors.

There should be a period of labor and business prosperity, but if the sellers start raising prices without cause, labor will, without a doubt, demand higher wages. And that will cause European countries to outbid us in world markets. The Chamber of Commerce cannot deny this.

General

The Missouri compensation act is revised to meet union objections. Like the original bill, the substitute lacks the State insurance provision demanded by the labor unions. The substitute meets the demand of labor representatives that employers of less than ten in hazardous occupations shall not be exempt from its provisions. It increases the allowance for medical attendance and hospital fees incurred within one year after

injury and protects employees injured when disregarding employers' instructions. Fifty per cent penalty is added where an employer hires minors in violation of the law. In all cases involving minors, the earning power of the injured person until he is 21 years old is taken into consideration. The age within which a minor is presumed to be a dependent is raised from 16 to 18 years.

Other concessions to union labor include extension of the maximum compensation for temporary partial disability from 52 to 100 weeks; with a provision that only questions of law may be raised in appeals from the finding of the commission, in the absence of fraud. The bill provides a maximum of \$20 per week.

It should go through.

Real Estate

The Y. M. C. A. building is expected to start this spring. The architect's drawing shows a beautiful ten-story building to be erected at Sixteenth and Locust streets on the southeast corner. The building will be of reinforced concrete and steel construction. It will be faced with Bedford stone for the first two stories, and around the openings of the third story. Above that point a light-colored matt brick will be used and simple rectangular windows will indicate the dormitory floors. The aspect of the building will be appropriate to domestic and club purposes.

There will be 250 bedrooms, tastefully furnished, and with every comfort, and will accommodate about 288 men.

The Locust Street entrance will lead directly to a large foyer about 40 feet square. Billiard room, reading room, and music room for men are provided for on the Locust Street front and social rooms for boys are arranged on the Sixteenth Street front. There will be a swimming pool in the basement. In the basement also is provided space for a cafeteria and kitchen, tailor shop, barber shop and additional social rooms. The rear of the second floor is a large gymnasium 55 by 80 feet and a smaller one 40 by 60 feet long. The rear of the third floor is occupied by the upper part of the main gymnasium with its running track, and a series of handball courts over the smaller gymnasium. The balance of the third floor is given up to laboratories and class rooms for general educational purposes.

The general offices will be on the fourth floor.

I have gone into so much detail about this building, not only for St. Louis brothers, but for all of the brothers. You may have the opportunity to use this "Y" some day. Our old "Y" was burned to the ground several years ago, supposedly due to crossed wires, as the salvage corps put it, but I worked in it many a time and mentioned the small-sized feeders for so large an electrical consumption of current. Seemed more to me like an overloaded service. It

is claimed the fire started in that locality. However, we needed a new "Y" anyway.

St. Louis dentists will erect a building at Fourteenth and Olive Streets. A new field for that branch of cranial surgeons.

Someone will lose an eye-tooth and they can't see what they are doing.

Building permits issued in January indicate a big year in building. January, 1925, is within 3.5 per cent of January, 1924.

In the 25 leading cities the volume of permits exceeded January last year and fifteen cities of the twenty-five showed an increase.

Wages in the building crafts are well stabilized and there is not much danger of fluctuation of any consequence.

Now, that's that.

Sport

St. Louis should have a world series this year. Baseball is not my sport, though, for I like wrestling. I would rather see Joe Stecher in one match than the season's baseball games on the boss' time.

On February 19 Jim Londos, a popular Greek gladiator, lost to an Italian named Vadolfi, a man of brute strength. Londos may have won with his aggressiveness and science were it not for his untimely headlocks played on Vadolfi. Londos' favorite leverage is the jiu jitsu together with several other good holds.

On March 5 Vadolfi will meet Dan Koloff, best two-out-of-3 falls to a finish.

Do they wrestle in your towns, too?

Science and Invention

(Continued from the February Worker)

The current travels in a wave which at first is sharply defined, but which flattens out and lags (caused by a combination of electrical and magnetic causes) until at the receiving end it has lost its strength and shape.

There the current requires a period measurable by a stop watch, to register its effects upon even the most delicate recording instrument whenever a second wave follows the first through the conductor without an interval sufficient for the first wave to register on the receiving instrument, the front of the second wave overtakes the tail of the first wave and further changes its shape. The following wave may mingle its impulses with the first and second wave, etc. The result is simply confusion—intelligible signals which cannot be deciphered without using accurate and delicate devices which appear marvelous to the uninitiated. In land telegraphy the difference between a dot and a dash is that the circuit is closed three times as long for a dash as for a dot. Submarine cables use the Morse code of dots and dashes but distinguish them by another method.

Early in the history of sub cables the above mentioned system of dots and dashes was found impracticable electrically, as well as too slow. So, instead of dots and

dashes differing from each other in length of time, and read by the operator's ear, cable signals are made up of dots and dashes of equal length but produced by currents of opposite polarity, operating delicate devices whose records are read by the operator's eye.

Instead of a single lever key, as in land telegraphy, the cable key is double. When neither lever of the cable key is depressed there is no current flowing through the cable except stray earth currents set up by the varying potential of different earth areas. Each end of the cable is "earthed," and each of the two levers of the cable key, when depressed, break the earth connection and make connection between the cable and the battery.

Depressing the left hand key makes connection with the "positive" pole of the battery, and a positive impulse is sent through the cable. That signifies a dot. Depressing the right hand key makes a connection with the negative pole, and a negative impulse is sent through the cable, that signifies a dash. The dot and dash are made in about the same length of time.

An Englishman named Lord Kelvin devised instruments of amazing precision and delicacy, to read these signals. Up until the advent of the permalloy-loaded cable, those instruments, or modification of them, had been utilized in all cable operation. The underlying principle of them is the galvanometer, the instrument whose function it is to determine, first, whether an electric current is at present in a given conductor, and, second, whether it is a "positive" or a "negative" current.

When the left hand lever of the sending key, at one end of the cable, is depressed, making a connection between the cable and the "positive" pole of the battery, the operation sends a wave through the conductor which deflects the galvanometer indicator from its neutral, or "zero" position into the "positive" direction. The watcher at the receiving end records the signal as a dot.

Then when the positive lever of the sending key is released, the galvanometer indicator at the other end of the cable swings back to the "zero" and when the negative lever of the sending key is depressed, making a connection between the cable and the "negative" pole of the battery, the operation sends a wave through the conductor which deflects the galvanometer from its neutral or "zero" position into the "negative" direction. The watcher at the receiving end records this signal as a dash.

The above is a skeletonized explanation of the way cable signals are translated into dots and dashes, combined into letters and words. In practice the work is not quite so simple. A galvanometer sensitive to the weak current of a cable is also sensitive enough to be affected by every stray earth current in its vicinity, as well as vibrating

to every mechanical jar or shock in the vicinity.

And, when the signals follow each other rapidly, they tread on each other's heels by reason of lagging or retardation, already mentioned, the result is, that only an expert can read them.

Later inventions by Lord Kelvin included a mirror galvanometer, in which a tiny mirror was fastened upon a lightly stretched silk fiber, so that the mirror would rotate from right to left, or vice versa under the simplest impulse. To the back of the mirror was affixed the needle of a sensitive galvanometer, which thus moved the mirror in accordance with the polarity of the impulse affecting the galvanometer. A ray of light was focused upon the mirror and reflected on a white surface a few feet away. Thus were the incoming signals greatly magnified, and movements of the mirror which the eye could not have detected were translated into a wide fluctuation of the light beam.

(Continued next month)

An eminent Indian scientist in Calcutta, India, has demonstrated how opaque objects can be made transparent by "invisible light," acting through a special instrument called the "super-retina." His name is Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose. Those who watched the experiment were able to see through a book with aid of Sir Jagadis' apparatus, perfected after thirty years' work.

Also good for some brothers to see into good propositions.

A new invention by two St. Louisans, is counted on to save American industry \$500 a minute. This estimate was disclosed at the convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held in New York the early part of February. This invention, said to be worth a billion dollars to the electrical industry, is the Flynn-Weichsel motor. Through its effect the cost of current to the consumer will be reduced. The motor is manufactured by the Wagner Electric Corporation of St. Louis, and is known to be one of the reasons why the Brown-Boveri Company, of Switzerland, is anxious to purchase the St. Louis Corporation, negotiations for the sale of which are pending.

Prof. C. F. Scott, of Yale University, made the \$500 assertion. The loss of current, he stated, due to excessive current used in power transmission is technically known as "Power Factor."

The invention is a great step in engineering science, as it combines the good features of the synchronous and the induction motors.

Information given me is that if the Brown-Boveri Company buy the "Wagner Corporation," operations in St. Louis would be increased.

St. Louis is going to be an electrical center.

Miscellaneous

The Dorris Motor Car Company, a St. Louis Corporation, dissolved partnership. This act marks the passing of a great automobile. Dorris cars were sold mostly in the east. I like a Ford!

A young millionaire of 54 in New York climbs into bed in his sixteen-room bachelor apartment atop a building in the Wall Street section. He pulls the covers about him, presses a button—presto; doors fly open and the bed rolls into the sun parlor. Presto! Another button pressed and the bed slides to the sleeping porch. Good night. He sleeps.

Can you imagine a wireman having one? No!

Subways are not known to St. Louis, but relief streets will do for the present.

Grand Avenue, the main thoroughfare for north and south traffic in mid-St. Louis, is to be relieved by two relief streets, which will include two concrete viaducts over railroad yards in the Mill Creek Valley.

This will enable wiremen to get home earlier.

Next month I will devote some time concerning letters in the WORKER.

The boys of today are men of tomorrow.

Faternally yours,

M. A. NEWMAN,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

I again try to get your attention for a few of your idle moments, the time when a thing mentioned will be most easily absorbed as one is reading. The first thing I have in mind is a slight typographical error that appeared in the last WORKER which I would like to see corrected. It is as follows: First, on page 162 near the bottom of the first column, is a little formula as to how part of this city is being cut over. Wherever the letter "k" is used it should be followed by "v" meaning kilovolts. Kilovolts as we know means 1,000 volts. Thus expressed from 6,600 volts to 13,200 volts would be 6.6 K. V. to 13.2 K. V. Thanks for your patience. (Editor's note: The printer's devil must have played a trick on our correspondent.)

Now if I cannot amuse you I will try to abuse some of you.

I now have in mind a scheme whereby many of our members could be protected as well as many lives saved if we would only push the protective equipment more than we do. I see so many articles about men being seriously burned, killed or maimed for life by this hidden demon that is so valuable to us, yet so dangerous—electricity. Now, if you take this as seriously as I do it may be the means of saving some fellow worker's life. For instance, I have seen many dollars spent for safety devices by companies with wide experience. Why? If that question was asked of many they would say at once to save money by reducing accidents, which

is very true. Well, here is my stand; they may be looking at it from a money-saving standpoint, but I am taking another stand in this matter. How about the electrical worker, isn't he to be considered, or isn't he worth it? My opinion is the time has arrived where we should demand good safety equipment; and it should be tested at regular intervals. It is now a common occurrence to handle very high voltages with a pair of rubber gloves. These gloves are approximately one-eighth of an inch thick, often subjected to rough usage, then used to handle as high as 6.6 K. V., even in low damp climates on creosoted poles. Now stop and consider. On one side of those gloves is eternity, on the other side yourself—just one-eighth of an inch apart. Do you agree with me that we ought to commence to look after our safety more than we do? I do not like to harp on one thing too long because the readers of our JOURNAL are slightly above the ordinary and they can grasp so much quicker my meaning.

Now I will fill in with a little local gossip. We have a few men still on the bench, but this number is slowly decreasing, and as I said before, I am in hopes of being able to tell you before my term of office expires to come down and see us. We have some able men in their line still on the bench, but I cannot say that for all the men working. Why I make that statement is this, we have two of the durnest guys belonging to this local I ever met. One is named Dummy Foto the other J. (Lenny) Estorge. These names are real, but it is hard to believe it, but they cannot help that. I will tell why they are judged so harshly. They went fishing down at Green's Ditch, a small stream. There they had a wonderful day's outing, made a fine haul, catching some 30 fine bass. Not knowing the kind of fish they had, on their way back to the city, they met an old man who in a joking way told them the fish they had were not fit to eat. Up the road they go with their spirits running very low, as well as the spirits they had in a jug. Here's where they pulled the beaner that won the capital prize. They met an old colored man and thinking they would play a great joke on him, asked him if he knew what kind of fish they had. He being one of those real nice old men we think so much of, in respect of their judgment, told them "no." So they thought a harmless joke would be all right. They gave him the fish. As they parted the old man stood with his hat in hand thanking them for their kindness. They, with a wise laugh, returned home, and on arriving learned the truth. They are not dumbbells they are barbells. These two wise birds will not mind this. They have no feeling remaining since the gang turned them over to me. Enough of that.

I enjoyed my JOURNAL this month and I am anxious to get the next one to see if some of the Locals that have not been sending in a letter will give us an agreeable surprise to that extent. I do not know how

much I am allowed in the WORKER, but I am sure our good editor will stretch a point on account of so many Locals being delinquent.

Faternally,

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Toledo's three I. B. E. W. Locals, No. 1047, No. 245, and No. 8 held their first open meeting of the season on February 23. It proved very popular and the attendance was far above expectations, even though the weather was very unfavorable.

The entertainment was long and varied. Gus Gramer, of the Musician's Local, rendered piano and vocal music, and later proved very nimble footed to the tune of "Dunk" Matherson's Scotch pipes, despite his fifty-seven summers. McGinness also shakes a wicked foot, and certainly proved his ability to clog with the best of them.

Some excellent music was also furnished by a ten-tube Super-Utradyne receiver furnished for the occasion by a brother of No. 245. After refreshments and smokes had been served the floor was roped off for a fast and furious go between Kid Young and Jimmy Cats, two fast lightweights of local fame. The bout was excellent and all were sorry that it wasn't booked for longer than four rounds. Cheer up, boys, there are more open meetings to be held. Maybe we can provide more boxing next time. Following the bout Mahoney gave his version of the suffering and rising of the Irishman; the ending was a bit incomplete but all knew Mahoney would undoubtedly go further into the Irish question at a later date; eh, Mac? One poor lineman poured cider all over his front when I told him about the Mexican drayman who sent his drayage bill to an American merchant for 10 Gos and 10 Comes at four bits a Went equals \$10. He said his wife would never believe he laughed at so mild a story with only sweet cider under his belt.

The remainder of the evening was passed in listening to many fine talks relative to unionism, given by different members called upon by the chairman. Brothers, if you desire to hear something interesting, catch the members unawares, as this particular chairman did, and then listen. It's worth six evenings of prepared speeches on the same subject. A great many fine suggestions were made relative to the desires of an electrical worker. The old-age pension was brought up and its benefits explained. Others thought it would be a grand thing to form a ladies associate local degree or a method of educating the sweethearts, wives and daughters into the cause of unionism. Another was desirous that steps be taken immediately throughout the country to see that the installation and inspection of all radios and children's electric

toys, the latter if operated by transformers or houselighting current, come under the jurisdiction of electrical journeymen and the inspection department. Brothers, there are many fatalities caused by the careless installation of this class of apparatus by the inexperienced. As a safeguard to the public, the underwriters' rules should be strictly followed and if this can be brought about the journeyman will naturally gain a great deal of the cleanest kind of employment that is now getting away from him.

How many of the brothers have noticed the non-union electricians in an open-shop town and wondered where or how they were created? It's a serious question and deserves much thought. In such a town, the writer not long ago questioned such men and found that the majority had served as helpers from one to two and a half years elsewhere and feeling the need of cash had migrated to this point to hire out as underpaid electricians. Now I don't contend every helper will do this if possessing the necessary road-stake, but if such leaks are permitted to continue indefinitely it will naturally follow that the craft will suffer considerably. The overcoming of just such leaks is the strength of a few organizations, and if we are to attain the exalted position in the industrial field that these organizations have, our first move must be the controlling of the number and kind of journeymen created. King Solomon had the proper method when he built the temples, boys; if you don't already know, learn what his journeymen went through to gain their spurs; the principle of educating craftsmen to their crafts was the same then as it will always be.

Most of our boys are steadily employed; and it is presumed that conditions improve as spring arrives.

Now is a good time to begin thinking of the numerous questions and plans to be made pertaining to the Seattle convention, and it is not too early for preparations.

Yours fraternally,

GLENN C. BOYD.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here goes for my few lines again. This month has slipped by so fast that I almost forgot that it was time for our contribution to the JOURNAL. Work in our jurisdiction is just about the same now as it was at the last writing. All our members are working with the exception of five or six. Not so bad for this time of year. Several of our members work in the oil fields, and they report conditions very bad, with not very much work in sight. So things don't look any too bright in the oil game around here.

The municipal job, or rather the Bureau of Power and Light, is doing the bulk of the work around here. This is a city job and conditions are very good. It is operated un-

der civil service and, Brothers, you have to know your onions before you can pass.

The Southern California Edison Co. has some big jobs coming up, but don't know just yet when they will get started. The conditions on the Edison job are not so good. They have a sliding scale of pay that we have dubbed razzle dazzle. The pay to start is five per day, and then as time goes by you may get more. Some of the old-time employees get \$7.00 per day, but they are old-time boys and have always saved the company from disaster, by staying right on the job all the time. They are sure tough customers to do business with, but we out here live in hopes that some time in the near future things will change and that we can handle them. Now a few words about ourselves. Our Local is growing at a fairly good rate the last few months, and our attendance is fairly good, though it could be better. We are taking in a type of men now that have learned their lesson and will stay in. They are the blue card boys. We have broken the ice with them now, and I expect to see quite a number of them coming in; we have taken in six of them the past few days; they are good boys, but just got away on the wrong foot. Most of them dropped their I. B. E. W. standing rather than stay in and take their grievances to a convention and settle their quarrel there. We have any amount of material to work on out here. We have some big companies with little or no organization. The Southern California Telephone Company for instance, which went hay wire in 1920, has 1200 men working in our jurisdiction, and with but very few of our members over there, and those have to keep under cover. Strange as it may seem, we are not bending any effort to organize this bunch, as the time is not right at present. We will catch them in the right mood some of these days and we will make a cleaning over there.

We note with regret the resignation of Bro. C. P. Ford as International Secretary on account of failing health and we surely will miss him as he has been one of our old standbys. Say boys, we hope that our present secretary and editor of the JOURNAL will be as considerate with us embryo writers (as I know he will). It is quite hard to make a scribe out of a lineman. Some of us do make some horrible mistakes which the rank and file should overlook.

Well, Brothers, don't forget that this is convention year again; all small Locals take note; give this due consideration and try to devise ways and means to send your quota of delegates. I would like to see a delegate there from each Local and especially from the 7th district.

Hoping this meets with the approval of the critics, will dead end for this time.

Fraternally,

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

It is with pleasure that I report the early arrival of the February WORKER and hope this good work will continue. As secretary of our Local I have been lately pestered with a lot of circulars and letters asking me to devote some of my spare time to sell all kinds of goods, from bonds, stocks, real estate, neckties, collar buttons and many other things too numerous to mention, all telling me how I could make money easy.

As most of the letters have come from New York and vicinity it might be due to the joke that one of their actors sprang on the audience lately, telling them that Philadelphia had just completed its quota of the third Liberty Loan. Now it looks as if some of the merchants have taken that guy seriously and picked me as an easy mark to mail their seductive offers to. Now while Philadelphia might be slow, this city is also known for its brotherly love and when we see a fellow err, we try to show him the better way; the better in this instance would be for any merchant who wishes to dispose of any goods to advantage to place an ad in our JOURNAL. This would stimulate and produce good will and every member would get acquainted with the goods he had to sell, and by saving my commission they could pay for the ad, reduce the price of goods and make quick sales. I would also suggest that a notice should be printed above our directory in the JOURNAL something like the warning over the portal in Dante's Inferno but with more brimstone and sulphur, and I also make a motion that any manufacturer or sales manager who uses the directory of this JOURNAL as a sucker list shall be compelled to chew and swallow his own seductive letters, and then be shot at sunrise or both. All in favor say aye.

As a booster of this city I invite all linemen and electricians to come to our fair city and see our overhead line construction which will be one of our main attractions at our coming Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. You cannot fail to see it when you come to visit us. There was an ordinance passed about 25 years ago to put the wires underground but due to the foresight of our city fathers and the craft committee it was pigeon holed. About 30 years ago it was decreed that all the poles in the city should be painted. Somebody ran out of paint, but we still have patience—and the ordinance. The site for the exposition has been selected, but no work is being done yet, until the bonds are sold; but they have not been printed yet, until we find out who is going to buy them. So don't leave your happy home, thinking that you will strike a job here, because you will not. When linemen are wanted Local No. 21 will notify the Locals of the Brotherhood by letter or telegraph.

Don't pay any attention to any advertisement in your home newspapers, that line-men are wanted here. But if you do, see that you have your fare back. We have no fence around this town and I am writing this only for your own good.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is selling bonds to its car riders. You see they want:

Help to weep for Harold Moore,
Who got stuck fast in the corridor;
The rest were stuck fast to the straps,
And you may be stuck, too, perhaps.
So do not weep when you get stuck—
It will only be your own hard luck.

The company finds that the auto is cutting deep into their receipts and in order to drive the taxis off the street, they want to replace them with their own auto buses. That's why they need the money, and for your money they want to give some old abandoned street car lines as security. As the banks refused this flimsy security, the Mitten management and men have consented to let the dear public in on this deal.

Now this Mitten contains a horseshoe and if it misses you, it means that you are lucky. Duck, brother, duck.

I hereby introduce to you Owen Moore, who is a close relation to Harold. Some say they are twins:

Owen Moore went away
Owen more than he could pay;
Owen Moore came back today
Owen more.

In my next letter I will describe to you The Pensyladelphia Electric Light Company and its surroundings. It's going to be a murder. Don't miss the JOURNAL.

Faternally yours,

THEO. H. WOTOCHKE,
Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION NO. 22, OMAHA, NEB.

Editor:

I see that the letters from Local No. 22 have at last attracted the notice of one of the un-official censors (may they continue with their friendly criticism and advice). And Press Secretary of Local No. 53 has honored me with mention. I will say that I am not the Brother Riley that the Brother has reference to, as I did not put in my appearance in Local No. 22 until the tentative agreement between the two factions was reached, and have never since had money enough to get out of Omaha. I will say in regards to our initiation, that at \$150, we are not building a high board fence around Omaha, because a man on the average gets what he pays for, or gets stung; and by the way they hang on to their cards in Local No. 22, it does not look as if they were stung, as in our 1917 trouble we lost two members in a seven months

strike. In our few other difficulties have not lost a man by "scabbing."

We have at present about 90 per cent of the competent electrical workers in Omaha and Council Bluffs, with fifteen paying on applications, and some of those on the outside waiting to pay up. And every shop in town at the present time with more than three men on the pay roll in construction work is hiring our members.

That \$150 initiation fee includes a \$10 assessment on each member in case of death of any member, he being in good standing; \$10 a week sick benefit for seven weeks, and in case of more than that assistance from the Local.

We kept one brother in Colorado for more than a year until his demise. Our Local gives the brother cooperation and assistance from about 90 per cent of the Local and the services of the best Business Agent in the city of Omaha and a man that the International Office had better keep their eyes on for available timber for grand office work—Brother Giff.

It gives the member an equal chance of obtaining work, because, as far as practicable, the out-of-work members work first-in first-out.

An applicant must be competent and pass both city and Local No. 22 examinations and pay \$15 and the balance at \$1.00 a day for each day worked.

If that, Brother, is a high board fence, let us hope there are more of them because Local No. 22 never got anywhere with bargain sales in applications.

I have enough for three letters so will start in on the real proposition. Is there any super-power work in your territory and who is doing the work? Local No. 22 had a brush with the Phoenix Utilities Co. in 1917 and lost out; and at present they are finishing up some large power work that we did not get. In Sioux City, I understand, it is the same. In East St. Louis, Ill., Local No. 309 did the work and these large companies are too large for a small Local to fight. Also they are all centralized and are a national industry. It would seem to me that it would be a problem for the International Office to handle, the same as the National Electrical Contract is, and it would be willing to send delegates to Seattle, instructed to see that an International Vice President, and one of the best, be assigned to this work for a period of two years with nothing else to hamper him. Personally I should like to wish the job off on Brother Bugnizet, if he is not too well anchored to his new job.

Local No. 22 is to use one of the five Tuesdays in March with a hot dog and chili feed and have the city inspection department with us. Work looks better but the out-of-work list is still long enough.

Must now close to go to a meeting of a committee to fight the street car increase and franchise grab.

RILEY.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Your announcement of the resignation of Bro. Chas. P. Ford in the February WORKER, was received by his many friends in Local No. 28 with deep sorrow and regret, and we trust that absolute retirement from business and the many cares and worries that accompany the office which he so faithfully filled for many years, will restore his health and in due time we shall be glad to see him back in the International Office. In the meantime we desire to extend to Brother Bugnizet our best wishes in the performance of his duties.

We read a great deal about super-power these days and believe me, we have had quite a dose of it in Maryland during the last two months. The power trust is attempting one of the largest grabs in its history and each day reveals new trickeries as the Susquehanna grab at Conowingo gets additional study; the project is rated at about 300,000 horse power. The situation is this: Outside interests coming into Maryland are grabbing our natural resources, constructing a mammoth hydro-electric plant, and selling the entire output outside of Maryland, thus depriving residents of our State of the only chance of securing cheaper electric rates. The above is just a brief outline of the plan as proposed by the Susquehanna Power Co., but our people are not inclined to let the monster get away with it. Among the latest developments is a resolution passed by The Baltimore Federation of Labor and sent to the Governor of Maryland requesting him to withhold approval of the project until Maryland is assured the right to purchase the entire output of the plant or a part thereof if it so desires. On Friday, February 27, Governor Ritchie sent an ultimatum to the Susquehanna Power Company, through the Public Service Commission containing four clauses. Only one was read when the power barons promptly refused to even consider it, stating that inasmuch as the project is financed by Philadelphia money, all of the power would be sold in Philadelphia in spite of the fact that the plant is to be built in Maryland, and the power derived from our natural resources. The outcome is problematical and is being watched with considerable interest by Local No. 28.

I have been requested to extend greetings to Brother Parks, of No. 163, from Pat Bandel, of No. 28. John, Pat wants to know if they are going to change the name of your Local? He seems to think that the time is not far off when Wilkes-Barre No. 163, will be changed to Parks No. 163; just another case of letting George do it. Your reference to Brother Fagen giving some of the boys money for room and meals is true, but unfortunately for Brother Fagen, some of them suffered a lapse of memory and as Al Kries would put it, Tom has a list as long as your arm.

Our bank drive is progressing slowly, and

it seems as though we will be obliged to make a second drive on account of the bad weather throughout the drive, affecting the attendance at meetings visited by the bank committee.

We are about to try something in Local No. 28 which has been tried several times before, but for some reason or other did not seem to be very popular. We propose to spend some time at each meeting discussing practical electrical subjects and also reviewing the City and Fire Underwriters Code, beginning March 6. The committee handling the proposition is on the job and starting off with plenty of pep, so it seems as though the plan will at least receive a fair trial.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK J. MEEDER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 37, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Editor:

The election of officers in Local No. 37 resulted as follows: President, E. S. Williams; vice president, Thomas "Fat" Foreman; recording secretary, L. W. Allen; first inspector, D. H. Warren; treasurer, John Burns; financial secretary, Thomas F. Stanton; foreman, Frank Porter; second inspector, Joe Smith.

The strike is still on at the New Britain Light Co. and ex-Brothers Lester Moorcraft, Walter Wright and Ed. Ryan were still on the job at last reports. The N. B. Light Co. must have been real hard-up for men to take Ryan back, as he was not good enough for them when they had a real gang of linemen in their employ. They fired him just before the strike came. Then he gave up a job in a local factory to go back to a job he was not considered good enough for before. Maybe he must feel more at home "ratting" it than he does working with white men.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS W. ALLEN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Events happening since my last letter to the JOURNAL lead me to comment on the votes of the legislatures of several States relative to the Federal amendment known as the Child Labor Act. Several of those States have had this measure before them for ratification, and we are satisfied at this writing it is as good as lost. It is rather doubtful if the supporters of this humanitarian act of legislation are going to win a victory this year. My own State (Ohio) legislature was found in the lost column; this was indeed disgraceful, to say the least. Both parties solemnly pledged themselves, in primary and in caucus, in public meetings, in conversation, and in every conceivable way, to vote for the Child Labor Amendment. But of the representatives from my own city, which is in Cuyahoga County, seven out of fifteen voted against the measure, and

mind you, this was after social, religious, and civic organizations appealed to their honor and conscience, and pledges made, as well as to the spirit of fairness to all concerned. Notwithstanding, with all this pressure brought to bear upon them, they voted against the ratification of this bill and helped the rural legislators to pile up a tremendous as well as a shameful vote, and by their act, prevented the great State of Ohio from being in the list of progressive States, as she always has been, and should be.

It is shameful, indeed, to record here the remarks on the floor of the assembly. Miss Makepeace, in voicing her opposition, said in part that party pledges are used as a bait for political suckers, and if the fishing is good it spells political success for the party in question. This might be true of some people in political life, but what I should like to know, Miss Makepeace, is what promise did you and your other six colleagues make to the voters in this city previous to election? Were you so well known for your progressive ability in this city that you did not have to make any advanced promises to the party that elected you, who gave you your political strength, and who told your political workers to work for your election? Surely you must have made some pledge, even though empty as they proved, nevertheless it was a promise, and you repudiated it when you did refuse not only to vote for ratification, but were satisfied to make a joke of the promises, that either you or the rest of your colleagues made. We residents of Cleveland never heard much of your humanitarian activities in this city, neither have we learned much of any great beneficent acts of mercy administered to any organization, or to any individual, for that matter, by you. That the voters of this county fell all over one another in order to vote for you, and the weaklings who voted as you did, seems strange. It does seem strange that when some of our people get the political bug in their bonnets along about campaign time, they have their hands manicured, their voices cultivated, and their imagination enlarged; they sit up nights thinking up nice things to say to folks about what they believe they should have, and what they will get for them, if we elect them; then they start ferreting out some good organization, like a labor union for instance, to make their lying pledges to and to get their support, and all the publicity. They win the confidence of the union voters, are successful in getting elected, and then the pledges go to smash, the confidence is shattered, and the voters can go to Hades, so far as they are concerned. They slipped one over on us; they are all set for a couple of years, and will tell us a new story when they are up for office again, and usually we fall for their bunk again and again. Well, after election is over the first thing they do is to hob-knob with the lobbyist, or with some one or with several who have some particular piece of legislation to pass. Then the

folks back home are forgotten; all they can see then is the good times, the glittering lights of prosperity shining on a silver cloud for them. If they only will look through the same spectacles the lobbyist or grafter looks through. What are mere promises to be compared with expenses paid and salary clear velvet, and a very good job as soon as the session is over? These are the things that count; hey, what? I don't know how many of these members (who voted in opposition to this measure) made those promises, but we do know that there was one who did, and her name is recorded in the Citizen's office, and that is Miss Makepeace. Her promise to the Cleveland Citizen, the official labor paper, she pledged herself to support any measure backed by organized labor, and lest you forget (and this same paper, and this same labor body, and every civic organization, that wanted to see this child labor bill enacted, are slow to forget) so that your six buddies who voted with you have left an indelible stamp on their minds, and will pay their respects to all of you in the near future.

The Federal Child Labor Bill may be killed for a while; yes, we lost this battle, but just as sure as there is a God in Heaven, and just as sure as tomorrow's sun will rise on the eastern horizon, we have not lost the war. You may vote "nay" every time you get a chance (and personally, I don't think that will ever be again); and I don't think you'll ever be missed if you dropped out of this old world of ours tomorrow; and this includes all seven members.

There is one other thing I wish to comment on also, before this letter goes to press, and that is the condition of those evicted miners and their families in Mammoth, W. Va. If we more fortunate people who are at the present time enjoying steady employment, warm clothing, good substantial food daily, if we would but reflect for just a few moments on the pitiable conditions and the privations that those poor women and children are going through in this bleak cold winter weather, battling for decent living wages to support their families, and for respectable housing conditions to raise their babies, for the simple things of life that God intended they should have when he created them, and for sunshine itself, and for favorable working conditions, that their more fortunate brethren do enjoy, even though it is in a small degree. It seems almost incredible that such conditions can or do exist in any State in this great country of ours; that corporations like the coal operators, the steel trust, the American aluminum trust, and I might say all large industries, can force such tragedies upon poor defenseless women and children as is done in this mining city of West Virginia.

I oftentimes ask myself, "Are the men who own and supervise these large industries really human; do they ever think of anything but to make money; money, that they can never spend if they were on this earth

as long as was Methuselah? Don't they ever think of the days when they, too, were struggling to be a success in their business? Don't they ever think that the wife of the humblest laborer has to suffer as much pain to bring a family of children into this world as the wife of the multi-millionaire? Don't they ever think that after babies are here and born of their very own flesh that they have the same natural love for their offspring as the daughter or the wife of the wealthy man has? And don't they know that regardless of the standing of the child's parents they both have the same sensitive feeling should you accidentally injure it? Are not both the flesh and blood of the other?" Then why not be a little more humane in your treatment of them, why not pay them a decent salary so they can raise these children up to be decent, respectable citizens, with a proper view of life, one of love and consideration for their fellowmen, instead of hatred and malice for us all?

Where are our humane societies now; those people who tell us that they are for the betterment of the human race? Have they done anything for these unfortunate people? Where are our sociologists? What have they done to improve the situation in Mammoth? Where are the directors of health; are they not to assist in the promotion of good health to our citizens and do not hunger and cold have a tendency to demoralize our physical strength? Last, but not least, how about our school boards and the directors of education? Are the children of these evicted miners being properly educated? Are they in school where they should be? And if they are, how are they keeping up with their studies? Are they making the usual progress; the progress that is expected of the average pupil? It would be hard to convince anyone that they are. It is rather hard for a child that is cold and hungry to be an alert pupil.

My dear reader, you never saw a good workman who was hungry; no, it could not be expected of him, and is this not true of those poor underfed children? And all of these things are contrary to law, to Divine law as well as to temporal law, and why are these laws so flouted? I leave it to your own judgment, dear readers answer for yourselves. The only thing that remains for you and me to do is to try to do the best we can for them in a moral and in a financial way. Surely the labor unions throughout this land can render some aid to those poor people, even though we assess ourselves a small fee to send to them. We probably can send them some clothing that we have no further use for. And in this way it will lend courage to them to carry on their fight for better things than those which they have enjoyed in the past. After all is said and done, won't it make you and me feel better just to know that those abominable conditions are wiped out for all time to care?

Well, brothers, it is hard to be a pessimist, that is, as lengthy as I have been in this

letter and no doubt some of you probably will think that I just sit up nights nursing a grouch, but I don't. Yet I do reflect upon such conditions as are presented to you in this letter and being an ordinary working man, like most men, my heart goes out to these poor people simply because I have a fair conception of how I would feel if I had to undergo these same hardships, and having known the love of a child it makes matters more touching.

You can rise in the morning and prepare yourself for work; you can bow unto the grindstone with no time for play or shirk. You may turn the wheels of business in a full successful flight, till you feel you've done a day full when you close your desk at night. You may spend a day at pleasure, you may fish or sail, or row. You may hop upon a street car, to the bathing beaches go. You may seek a shady hillside and secluded rest in peace. You may travel into dreamland, where your cares and worries cease. You may sit around the fireside in your home and with your wife. You may gather round the table and enjoy your married life. You may visit movie houses, now and then attend a show. You may pick your after work hours to be up and on the go. But, take all these things of living; add them up as part of life, they're a full-fledged combination of real happiness and strife. Then consider, is it living? Reconsider, am I right? I say no man has lived until he's kissed a child good night.

JOSEPH E. ROACH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

By the vote of Local 40 I have been elected press agent. Although I don't know much about the job, I hope to learn a lot. I am of course, going to do my best.

At the present time we are affected with the "pest" known as non-attendance. Yet we have been going great lately, getting new members, and now have about 380 on the rolls. Out of that number, we have about forty or fifty of the old stand-bys present at meetings.

New members come in and are obligated, and after that they think all they have to do is send in their dues, which, I think, is a very big mistake.

I would like to see a lot of the boys wake up and get down to 5444 Hollywood Boulevard on each Monday night.

I am surely going to roast the non-attendants every chance I get, and maybe they will come down and get me out of office, which won't bother me any, as long as I can get them to come to a meeting or two. After that I am sure they will find the meetings so interesting they won't miss any more.

Work has been very slack here since November, 1924, and there is not much doing yet.

If any brother comes out this way to work, it would be a good idea to drop in and see Harry Green, at 6162 Santa Monica Boulevard, and leave the old yellow ticket with him and save all concerned a lot of trouble. On the other hand, I wouldn't advise any one to come to Hollywood at the present time unless he has a little capital to carry him over for at least a couple of months.

All the Locals of California have a joint board which is doing a lot of good, and we expect to do a great deal more at the convention, which is the first one to be held on the West Coast. We have always wanted a convention out here. Now we have it. So let's get busy and see if we can't put over some of the things we have always wanted done.

The entertainment committee announced the annual ball and frolic of Local 40 would be held at the Biltmore Hotel on the 11th of May, 1925. We are also going to put on some shows and boxing bouts, but no one knows what night this big show will happen. So come every Monday night, boys, and don't take a chance on missing something.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot to announce that some girls are going to the dance, too.

A smoker was held at the club rooms on the Santa Monica Boulevard New Year's Eve, and a great time was had by those attending.

A couple of pool tables are going to be put in the club rooms which should help the boys pass the time, when not working.

I would like to tell the boys a lot of things they should know, but it's impossible to print; so I hope they all read this and drop down to the meeting next Monday night and see what is going to happen.

Last election returns were as follows: President, Walcott, reelected; vice president, "Pop" Collister, reelected; treasurer, Brother Reed; financial secretary, Harry Green; recording secretary, Mickey Murray; first inspector, Buster Emmons; second inspector, Al Franklin; foreman, Bro. Puncher.

A first-class executive board was elected, including about half of the old board, with some new blood injected.

For the other half a first class school board completed the election, and we are now ready for a prosperous year.

Hoping all the plan jockeys go back to the farm, I remain,

"SOLDIER" GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

A few things about Seattle, the 1925 Convention City.

Thirty years ago a virgin forest covered a part of the 68.5 square miles of hills lying along the shores of Puget Sound, which with the 39.5 square miles of water area, are now known as Seattle, Wash., the

Queen City of the Pacific. Here 74 years ago a hardy band of pioneers landed to settle among the Indians, and privations of a new country, excepting the great heat of summer and the bitter cold of frozen and snow-bound winter, found in many parts of our country, for here the summer daily average temperature is 62 degrees and the winter average daily temperature 41 degrees. We have snow occasionally for short periods and the temperature seldom gets as low as 10 above zero. The summer nights are almost always cool and covers are welcome.

How the city has grown since one of her pioneers at thirty years of age founded a little hamlet of eight log cabins and less than a hundred people, until today he sees a city with over 400,000 people within its metropolitan area—is like a magic tale. Almost forty years ago, as a frontier town of 4,000, Seattle installed her first electric plant, lost in a fire which consumed the entire business district a few years later. Today three steam plants and six hydro-electric plants serve the city, with another coming in soon. Seattle is the western terminus of a 1,500-mile transmission system, crossing the States of Montana, Idaho and Washington. Energy from this system propels the Milwaukee trains over mountain ranges and receives their braking current on the down grades.

Naturally lumber was the first industry of importance and for many years constituted the sole means of existence. Finally a railroad reached the city helping the overseas trade; then in 1897 came the Alaskan gold rush and from then on progress has been very rapid. In 1899 the first hydro-electric power reached the city. Today the State customs district, with Seattle as the principal port, is second only to New York, foreign and domestic commerce amounting to \$664,939,332 in 1924.

In 1924, 10,774 building permits with a value of \$27,279,500 were taken out; 25 banks cleared \$2,039,148,668 and had deposits of \$176,608,338.

Four trans-continental railroads terminate here, as do sixty-five steamship lines with sailings to all parts of the world. Fourteen hundred and fifty industrial establishments employed over 40,000 people receiving about \$76,000,000 and turning out products estimated at \$275,000,000 in 1923.

Seattle's waterfront is 193 miles long; consisting of Puget Sound, two fresh water lakes and the Lake Washington Canal. The locks of this canal are second only to those at the Panama Canal in size. The harbor is over a hundred miles inland, protected all around by mountain ranges, deep and wide enough for great ocean liners to turn and dock under their own steam.

Thirty-five miles of scenic boulevards, 44 parks and 24 playgrounds constitute the recreational facilities; 82 grade and special, and 8 high schools with an enrollment of 60,000

pupils and the State University with 7,000 students and a campus of 582 acres, constitute the educational facilities. Seventy-two per cent of the city's population are native Americans and the city stands second in least illiteracy and home ownership in American cities of over 300,000.

Six hundred and thirty-three miles of gas mains delivered 1,774,637,800 cu. ft. of gas in 1923. There are 780 miles of graded and 416 miles of paved streets. The public library has nine branches and over 2,000,000 volumes circulation.

Seattle owns and operates a \$27,000,000 municipal light and power system employing 525 people, having three hydraulic and one steam plant and 72,300 customers, paying about \$3,000,000 in 1924.

Seattle owns and operates a \$17,000,000 street railway, employing 1,810 people, operating 235 miles of track, and carrying 263,000 passengers daily, with annual receipts in 1924 of \$6,700,000.

Seattle also owns and operates a \$13,000,000 municipal water system employing 292 people, with 773 miles of mains, 60,000 meters and receipts of \$1,400,000 a year for a daily consumption of 37,000,000 gallons.

The total number of municipal employees in 1924 was 5,245 and there were 117,885 registered voters.

Such are a few of the statistical records of the Convention City that may be of interest to the brothers contemplating a visit. Sometimes a comparison with cities one knows gives a better understanding and appreciation of the "Gateway to the Orient" but for beauty of setting and surroundings it—can't be done.

The Carnival and Exposition the boys of No. 46 and No. 944 are holding to help finance the Convention and create interest in the work of the electrical industry was attended by so many people it was decided to hold it for ten days instead of a week. From all appearances it will be the most successful labor affair held in years.

With best wishes,

CHARLES GALLANT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

"Time and tide wait for no man," and I feel it is high time that I take my pen in hand, for neither does the WORKER wait.

A spell of gloom has been cast over the rank and file of No. 51, due to a very sad accident which occurred to one of our most worthy and highly esteemed brothers on February 5. Bro. Elmer Madine became shorted up on 4,000 volts, ground in left hand and hot wire in his right. After he had received several very severe burns on hands and wrists, the breakers threw out in the Lake Avenue sub-station about 14 miles away. Up to this time, Brother Ma-

dine has lost the thumb, ring, and half of the little finger on his right hand and the second finger on his left hand. The ring finger on his left hand may still be saved. The palm of the left hand is burned very badly but the doctor seems to think that it will come O. K. He also has a large burn on his right wrist which is real deep. Brother Madine has been a true and loyal member of the I. B. E. W., always exercising his judgment and good will so that he has endeared himself to all of us. He served two years in the president's chair and then refused it for the third term as he feels it is a job that should be passed around. Brother Madine is able to be up and around the hospital but expects to be an inmate for some few weeks yet. We earnestly hope that nothing further happens so that he will be able to be among us as before.

The C. I. L. Co., of Peoria, has formed a class in first aid, having for their instructor Dr. C. V. Ward, the company doctor. We meet once a week up in "Jim's" room and find out the different methods of administering first aid to the sick or injured. It is really surprising how little we know about ourselves until we get into something like this where some one who is competent, as Dr. Ward surely is, can explain it to us. There are about 25 men taking the course, which will be completed in a couple more weeks. First aid is something every one should know in addition to artificial respiration. I don't think any one can get too much of it.

So much for first aid. Today is election day in Peoria. We are going to have a new mayor, I hope. Ed Woodruff is a mighty hard man to beat but such things have happened. He has been "king" of Peoria for about sixteen years and I feel that the man who is running against him will make a very good successor. Mr. Muelher is a man who is strong for organized labor and while I can't say anything to the contrary of Woodruff, up until the last two years, the sentiment seems very strong for a change.

I am glad to see a letter in the WORKER from No. 288. Good work, Brother Moyer, come again. I often wonder what that Local would do without Brother Webb. Is "Friday" Moore still counted among those present?

There are no new developments in or around Peoria at present. I don't think Local No. 34 has a press secretary as it is so seldom we hear from them.

If the censor passes this, I will endeavor to do better next time.

L. M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Again we wish to thank those who say nice things about our efforts; it is encour-

aging to say the least. We do not want you to hesitate to speak your mind frankly even though it is not favorable, for we will then know that you have an interest in the JOURNAL and that you are reading the letters from different parts of the country, for if you read our poor stuff we then know that you will read the others, which are so much better.

We must be brief this time. Some will probably say, "Thank the good Lord." All right, say it. We will give most of the good writers a rest from our ravings regarding their interesting offerings to the pages of the JOURNAL. We will merely go through the February number with a hop, skip and jump, but we feel that we must pause in passing just a few of the contributions.

We must say that the style of writing used by the press representative of L. U. No. 1 is unique, to say the least.

If you had not shown the existence of pessimism in your mind at the beginning of your fourth paragraph, L. U. No. 56, your letter would have been fine. It smacks of optimism all the way through, and as a whole it is a very good letter.

Good for you, L. U. No. 83, just keep on hammering and the nail will finally be driven home. We should strive for a home for the poor old worn-out devils who have, either through error or misfortune, failed to provide for their own future.

We must pat you on the back, L. U. No. 113, for your good words for that much-needed home for disabled electrical workers.

That letter of yours, L. U. No. 163, is just all right, especially your first paragraph in which you invite the poor traveler to pause and rest his weary bones. We hope that all brothers have thought seriously over the one time habit of saying, "Don't come this way" and that such non-fraternalism will never again appear in the JOURNAL.

All right, Bachie, old dear, your letters are like a bright ray of sunshine which brightens everything it strikes. Say, let's start something, or finish what you nearly started some time ago. Let's start a rogues gallery. You know cuts cost money so we will not expect the JOURNAL to go to the expense of having cuts made, but let the press representatives send a cut of ourselves to the JOURNAL so that we may feel more familiar with each other. When do 'we start? If you want to start with the April number just send me a letter to my P. O. Box, number 304, and we will be right together as a starter. We will be glad to hear from all the press representatives regarding this little proposition. We are mentioning the matter to you as you mentioned something similar some time ago, but the proposition is meant for all the scribblers.

We like you personally, No. 291, and like your letters as a rule. We are not any too heavily overstocked with religion, but really now, don't you think that mock prayer of

yours was too sacrilegious? Aside from that your letter was very interesting and we deeply sympathize with you regarding existing political conditions. Just keep giving us good stuff; we like it, but don't you think it would be best to stay away from sacrilegious mockery?

You are improving, L. U. No. 303; we wish there were more like you across the line. We should fraternize more than we have been doing. We need more Canadian news through letters from the different Local unions in the Dominion.

For your first effort, L. U. No. 317, you do well. You are right to make no excuses; say what you think is right, and let it go at that. We notice that you have our old friend, Dan Goble with you, and we also notice, by a statement in your letter, that Dan is still very much of a ladies' man, having organized the ladies auxiliary to the central body. You will always find Brother Goble a ladies' man when it is beneficial to organized labor, but the inference above is only a joke, which Brother Goble knows well how to take. We have known Dan personally and a part of the time intimately for a number of years, and we believe that we are safe in saying that it would be hard to find a more upright, honest, and conscientious union man. Please give our regards to my old time good friend, D. L. Goble.

Your words regarding the child labor law, L. U. No. 347, are splendid. We wish that our legislators could see the awful harm that is being done to humanity generally by the permission of money grabbers to use near infants in their sweat shops.

Fine for you, L. U. No. 348, when something is said that is not right; do not hesitate to tell about it. We should all refrain from any insinuations regarding what Nation fought the hardest or won the most battles in the awful conflict. All concerned did their best and all deserve much credit for what they did do. We believe it very untimely and shows a lack of fraternalism for any one to refer to what was done in the Great War when submitting a letter to our JOURNAL.

Come out of it, L. U. No. 873, Kut the Komody, you are only kidding yourself with such nonsense. We want to hear from you but get away from that stuff. There are many good letters in the February number that we would like to comment on but must now pass on.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY.

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L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

That was some WORKER we got last month and I do not think you (editor) have any kick coming for lack of cooperation from the press secretaries; there was plenty of it. I generally have a chance to read all the letters before I send my dope; it can't be done this time. Here's hoping that this month's WORKER beats the last.

In reading some of the letters I see where I get a setback this time. I do not expect any bouquets, and am glad that some brothers are not afraid to come right out and tell you what they think of you, as Bro. Alex Hayman, of Local Union No. 348, Seebe, Alta., Canada, for instance. But, dear Alex, do not take a trifle like that to heart; I did not mean it that way. I meant to say "A Solid Front," whether it be an American or Canadian front it does not matter. But then you see it's like this; I am full-blooded German by birth and about as Dutch as they make 'em, so what can you expect? You know there is no use of being Dutch if you can't be dumb. Of course, I got civilized in this country; I meant naturalized. Yes, not that alone, "Unionized," too, and that is the main thing in my estimation. When we are unionized we all belong to one great army; it does not matter whether it be Canadian, or American, or German, or what. Only one thing is necessary "organize" and "unionize." If those remarks in one of my letters did hurt your feelings I hope you have forgotten it by now. I am glad to think it got you started in writing a letter to the WORKER and hope you will keep up the good work and send many more letters. Much more so from you as you term some writings of the press secretaries "hot air." That's just fine; so let's have your views in the next WORKER and show some of the rest of us birds what we ought to write. We need you.

Reading over my own bunk from last month, I notice a mistake either by myself or the printer; anyway, in paragraph 4, right at the beginning, it should read things "do" look bright, instead of "don't" look bright.

Although I am making my daily trip to the soup kitchen and keep in the right place in the breadline I am still in good spirits and hope to dig in more than ever when things open up. Apparently most of the activities in the building line are waiting for a break in the weather.

Preparations for the big rush are in order. We had Brother Bennet, of the International Office, with us at our last meeting and we hope that with his help we shall be able to put over an agreement this year. If some of you brothers who read the daily newspapers, and the WORKER also, cannot see any reason now why you need your Local and why your Local needs you, stay away from the meetings and go to the movies or meet Katie or do some other fool

thing. But if you realize that more projects are coming up practically each week, and big ones at that (a 16-story hotel is the latest rumor), then for your own sake and our sake and everybody's sake, come to every meeting from now on and get in line with the rest. Help 'us put over that agreement. You would be ready any time to accept the benefits derived from an agreement; be also ready any time to share some of the burdens. So come up to the next meeting. Yes, you, anybody who reads this, no matter where you are located, go up to the next meeting of your Local. Your Local needs you and you need your Local.

Now, then, the usual local stuff. Did you ever hear of a wire jerker baking pies and doughnuts for his wife? Go and visit Bro. Jim Monroe some day and that's just what you will find him doing. Not that alone, he can test a 440-volt line with a 220-volt lamp. What; you don't believe it! He tried it and burnt his hand. All right, Jim, let's have another one of those doughnuts.

Speaking of dough—nuts reminds me of Bro. Fred Guff asking someone how he should hook up a 3-ph. 220-volt D. C. motor. He made sure to mark the neutral on the 3-phase line; so he won't go wrong on that. Well, Fred, I believe our new department in the WORKER, "The Transmitter" can furnish you with that information.

We all know what has been said of old about the home without children. Well, here is Brother Magee taking in a little girl to raise and probably adopt later on.

There seems to be all kinds of promotions over at the Edison's gang these days. Brother Barrett is straw boss at the Arcade Market. By the way, Bill, need any more 200-amp. switches up there?

Brother Hanley is superintendent at the Cathedral job; another promotion. How do you birds get that way? I have been getting demotions lately.

There is something strange about these parts of the country. Seems to be a new disease. Union men are getting childish; at least in our Local. How's that? You ask. Well, it's like this, Bros. E. Fails and J. O'Brien had scarlet fever, then comes Fred Guff with the measles. Now are they getting childish? Of course, that doesn't keep Bro. T. T. Scollick from running his "Lizzy" on its reputation now. He started from the hall the other night after meeting, ran about one block and discovered that the gas tank was empty. But "ol' Lizzie" spits and sputters and safely reaches a gas station two blocks away, coming to a dead stop in front of the pump. Do you doubt my word? Well, ask our Business Agent, Bro. E. Schwab; he believes, as George Washington, he could not tell a lie.

Sorry to think I have to report on any such matters as took place at a certain party held by Bros. M. Schauble, "Bandy" Huster, and G. Sievert. As it were, there was a conspiracy between Schauble and Huster

to paralyze "Kid" Sievert, but the ending was quite different, the latter being obliged to chaperon Schauble and Huster to the former's home. The mixup that occurred there is unprintable. They had quite a time with each other's clothes the next morning. Bromo selzer was in order for breakfast.

One of our dear brethern met with an accident; in fact there were two accidents, and instead of taking this poor brother to the hospital, they took him to the hoosegow. President E. Schwab instructed the accident committee to visit Bro. Todd Freeman and console him in his bereavement. I hear the whistle blowing so here I quit for today.

Fraternally yours,

J. WINTER.

L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.

Editor:

The time has arrived to get our little piece in the WORKER. We are still in the mud as far as work goes but things will be very bright in a month or so. We are glad to see so many Locals contributing to the WORKER lately. That seems like old times again. If every Local would write it would be very nice.

I have the bad or good news to report that somebody stole our tin lizzie in coupe shape from in front of C. L. U. Headquarters at our last Executive Board meeting and since then we have had no news of her. So if any of you brothers see a tomato can with a roof over it and she has no owner please let us know. We are thinking that she is gone to look for a good job, and we are thinking of getting Business Agent Daley a sin-twix Slackard, as that is about his style; or maybe the boys will get him a three-cylinder hand car, so that he won't be lonesome for a drive. That makes the second tin can this Local fell for and probably it will be the last.

I will now have to turn the guns on Brother L. F. Clark of No. 143, Harrisburg, for the mild censure he handed to me about Brother Bennett. The writer has had his card in No. 143 and will say that they are a bunch of live wires. To get back to Brother Clark's story, namely, that we page out Brother Bennett.

For the last couple of years we have had Superintendents coming to this town and not using the boys as they should be used. After getting a few doses of their medicine, we revised our by-laws so that we could control their relations to us. At the time Brother Bennett came to Scranton the facts were that we had quite a few men out of work and did not feel that we were giving our boys a fair shake to let some one else come in our jurisdiction and let our boys sit around. The situation was explained to him and he readily agreed with us that we were right. I worked on one job where the foreman canned me for two weeks to walk around, while the helper

whom the foreman had did the work I was supposed to do. Also we have the case of Bro. Ed. Miller, who was No. one man in seniority on the same job. He was laid off. The same helper did the work Bro. Miller and I should have done. We have had superintendents come to this town and work Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays to finish the job. Now this is for the information of the world that when any more out of town superintendents come here they will have to listen to us. The result of the above superintendent's cases is that they will be allowed no personal helper; also they will not work with tools outside of what they can carry in their vest pocket. So you can see just what we were up against and what others will have to do when they come here.

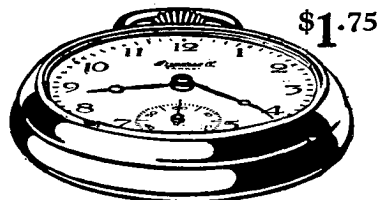
We have men in this town capable of running any job that comes along, big or small; they are so good, it was from the pattern bent out of conduit by the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre boys that pretzels were first made. Now some one else tell one. We are taking care of Wilkes-Barre.

Not getting sarcastic or funny and for the information of the boys, must say that the narrow backs of the coal regions are there with sails all set.

So if you boys think Scranton and Wilkes-Barre are hick towns and that we can't hold our ends up and then some you are

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entitled to the celluloid stove pipe. Some smoke. This is not a lot of horse ———. The dash after horse means radish. We have the goods and can sell them to anyone looking for same. Brother Parks of No. 163 will back us up.

So you can see that it only takes one or two superintendents to ruin the works for some other good fellows; it will be up to them in the future to step lightly and softly, and silently. Our by-laws are pretty hot and must be strictly lived up to. We can handle most any situation by referring to them. Well, brothers, I guess this is enough for this time so will now close.

(RUSTY) SWARTZ.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

I am sending this letter by air mail, hoping same will arrive in time for publication.

I see by the WORKER that Jimmy Farrel of No. 116, was at the American Federation of Labor Convention associating with the "aristocrats" of the labor movement. He must have used his dictionary on that last letter.

If any of you who read this letter have any friends or any one whose welfare you would protect, let me plead with you, don't let them come to Los Angeles looking for work. The Chamber of Commerce Building now nearing completion, recently ran an ad in a local paper reading: "Carpenters wanted. Three dollars per day." There are men with families in this town who work the electrical construction game for four dollars and fifty cents per day. Organized labor for years has tried in vain to do something with the deplorable condition which exists in this city. On every hand you see monuments to "scab" labor.

A word to the wise is "nuff" said.

C. I. BAQUET,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

It was with regret that I, and I know the rest of the members of Local No. 100, read the news of the resignation of our International Secretary Chas. P. Ford and it is the wish of this Local that he may speedily recover his health, and be able to take his place at the wheel once more.

And to the new Secretary, we wish success and hope that he will carry on as Brother Ford so ably did.

It has been some time since the Brotherhood has heard from the Land of Sunshine and Roses or particularly that spot that lies between the great city of Lost Angels on the south and the second great shipping center of the United States on the north, namely San Francisco.

But to tell the truth we haven't had much news. You are probably all familiar with

the great American Plan so why go into that, and while Fresno was fortunate (?) in not having had to make that fight directly, indirectly we were very much in it and I think now, are probably receiving the full results.

The only thing the matter here is that we haven't been buried. We are certainly dead, and the stench is awful. I will probably be asked to explain that last paragraph and if called upon I suppose I can; and by the time this is read, if it is read, things may have changed to such an extent that I will be forgiven that piece of "Bad Advertising," but the truth hurts no one, and so let her go.

In dodging the "Open Shop" fight that was rampant a few years ago, Fresno, through her B. T. C. appointed a "Conference Board" of five members to meet with a similar board appointed from the "Builders Exchange," a child of the "Industrial Association" to agree, or I should say to make and sign an agreement, whereby the Building Trades of this vicinity should work in harmony and not be bothered with friendly (?) scabs.

There were 14 points to this agreement and while I don't remember the 14 offhand, I do remember one and that one called for a reduction of \$1 per day for each craft in the B. T. in order to stimulate building, which had practically stopped.

That was two or maybe three years ago. The building hasn't started yet. At that time Fresno was one of the best, if not the best organized cities in the United States, and now I think we are one of the worst. This Local has dropped from a membership of around 100 to about 30 members and from the first of the year I doubt if we have averaged working more than fifteen men a week. All that in a city of around 75,000 population. For the benefit of those of you who don't know I might state that the "San Joaquin Valley," of which Fresno is the center is one of the greatest fruit producers, with raisins at the head of the list, with peaches, figs, apricots, etc., following. The farmers here are incorporated cooperatively under the head "Sun Maid Raisin Growers," or at least a big percentage of them are, and the rest, about 15 per cent, don't and won't sign up or join, whichever way you like it. So they are the same as the craftsmen union men and rats, and the battle goes on. Right now they have just finished a campaign for the resigning of contracts, but the figures, I understand won't be given out until some time in March. The Association wants at least 85 per cent of the acreage under control, but whether they have it or not I am unable to say at present.

I am very glad to see a department, such as the Transmitter opened in the JOURNAL because it has always been my belief that with proper cooperation, such a department will be, as you say, to all the Locals' of the Brotherhood profit; because I believe that conditions, in time, can be bettered all over

the country through better cooperation of the Locals in each vicinity. For instance, at the present time we have a Journeyman's License Law. At a future date I would like to get copies of similar laws in force in other cities with comments on the good and bad points of those laws and in this way I believe all of us could profit.

At the present time the contractors of our city are working on an Electric Ordinance to put before our commissioners in the near future. It would be a very good idea if the different scribes watched for any change that came up in that line and put them out for argument, because what helps the contractor helps us if worked right and vice versa.

It might also be of interest to some of our ex-members of No. 100 to know that Bro. Fincher has opened a Radio Shop and has located in the same store with the Central State Electric Co.

Things got so bum here that we practically had to do away with the office of Business Agent, although Bro. Fincher is still operating under that head and if any one comes in that doesn't know the ropes I might say that he still has to look up the Business Agent. We don't allow panhandling.

When I started I had no idea of running competition with Bachie or our friend Smoot or even our friend from No. 53, so had bet-

ter ring off and see if this gets by. If so, who knows, I may come again.

Hello Cotter, Coz and all the rest of you Bums. I hope you are having better luck than we and may we meet again.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I might say that in regards to your questions in the Transmitter, will try and get all the dope for you and have it ready in time for the next WORKER.

Fraternally,

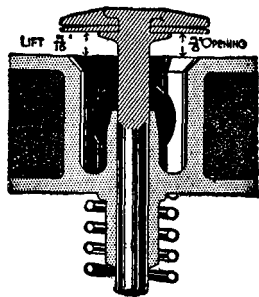
P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

As I slipped up on writing last month I must get in a few lines this month to keep the boys from knocking. After having such a corking time at our smoke talk, all the boys will want to see something about it in the JOURNAL. Well, with Fitzgerald and Flanders and their committee working together, of course it couldn't be anything but a success. There was lots of good singing. The entertainment was started by "Young" Ross, a son of one of our oldest members, Ira Ross, followed by a good line of vaudeville. This part ended with a good sensible talk as only Brother Kaveney, of the International Office can give. Oh, yes, we had Tommy Paul dancing jigs and a

THE VALVE THAT MAKES A GOOD MOTOR BETTER!



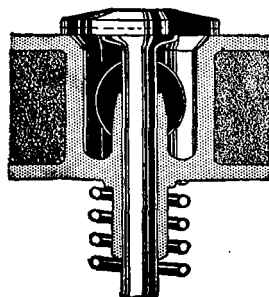
No. 1

Illustration No. 1 shows a cross section of the BOYLE VALVE open. Notice the separation at the outer edges between the solid crown and flexible seating plate, which is exaggerated to show the principle of the valve. This slight separation absorbs the customary clicking noises heard with ordinary valves, and is the basic reason for the silent operation of the BOYLE VALVE.

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VALVES



No. 2

Illustration No. 2 shows a BOYLE VALVE closed under pressure of the valve spring and gas explosion. Note the flexible seating plate, which has been tightly drawn against the solid crown with an outward radial movement that cleans the valve seat on the top of the block at every operation. Consequently regrinding is unnecessary.

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W. S. GOODELL
Gen. Mgr.

good old-fashioned breakdown by Dan McDougal and Tommy Paul. With plenty of union made cigars and a good buffet lunch, all the boys went home happy. They carried thoughts that we can have some fun once in a while. Come again, boys, and we shall fill the hall at every meeting.

Fraternally,

D. A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y. Editor:

As I missed a letter last month I will try to make up for it now.

I think the WORKER is for the purpose of letting the membership at large know the conditions of work in each Local's jurisdiction and for the enlightenment of any member who has been in Local No. 106 but now is in some other part of the country. That is what I will continue to write about, so the critic from No. 291 can still say, "Local No. 106 is just local."

On February 5, we held our 25th anniversary banquet, which was a huge success and enjoyed by every member who attended. According to the newspaper reports of it there were about 200 present. Yours truly was toastmaster. Mayor Carlson gave us a very interesting talk; then Organizer Bro. Arthur Bennett made a very fine address, as did also Brother Kloter. All of the talks by the speakers were given in full in both the morning and evening papers of this city, so those members who did not attend could see what they missed.

Dancing was on the program for the balance of the evening. It was fun to watch "Fat" Neilson trying to do the square dance. He was on the floor most of the time, but not with his feet. They were in the air. Ha, ha, ha! It makes me laugh to see him now, even while I am writing.

Everybody went home about 12.30 happy, and asking for the Local to repeat it again next year and make it an annual affair.

James Hanson and MacClean, from Erie, took Brothers Bennett and Kloter up to the Elks' Home for a visit. From all reports they had a wonderful time. How about it, Bennett?

I will take the space here to thank the General Office on behalf of Local No. 106 for sending Brothers Bennett and Kloter here; also thank Brothers Bennett and Kloter for coming. Local No. 106, will be glad to have you come again any time. You both always will be welcome.

A committee is now working out a plan for a clam bake and stag party some time in the near future. Details will be published later.

Work around here is pretty slack just at present, but we look for things to open up as soon as this zero weather lets up. Our hall has been all fixed up, painted, papered, and new light put in. It certainly is a pleasure to attend meetings now.

Bro. "Shorty" Shears is out of the hospital now and gaining slowly.

Bro. Crosby has been quite ill but has recovered and gone to work.

Bro. Bob Valentine also has recovered and returned to work.

Brother Edw. Willets up and done it again (Got married). Shortly after this happened, his safety belt unsnapped and let him down off a 50-foot stick. He landed on another lineman, then into a snow bank; he was at work the next day. "Bear Lake" Sailor is now buying hides. He occasionally helps the postal man out. "Big Chief" Ed. O'Day is on a farm now near Salamanca. Take notice No. 79.

The committee on agreement is out revising same, and it behooves each and every inside man and their helpers to be present to know what is going on. We held an open meeting for the linemen and station operators a few weeks ago, but not one showed up. We intend to keep right after them.

I see by the letter from No. 218 that Bro. Bert Skaggs is on the sick list. I hope this finds you better, Bert, old top.

All our members are sorry to learn that Brother Ford had to resign on account of illness. We all hope that he will regain his health in the near future. Good luck, Charlie, old boy. We also wish to congratulate Brother Bugnizet on his promotion, and wish him every success. The writer remembers the first time he met Gus. It was on a Sunday morning at a special meeting of Local No. 181, of Utica, N. Y. (in March, 1914, I think) when they tried to swing No. 181 over. Jimmy Reid, Lacy and myself were present. Do you remember it, Brother Bugnizet?

Well, I will bring this to a close by wishing all the Brotherhood every success, lots of work, and that all the members will live up to the password for the quarter. Our meeting nights will be March 23 and April 6. Be sure to be on hand, as very important business is up for action.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

The truth about Florida—If you contemplate spending the winter season in Florida, with the intention of earning your expenses while here, you should inform yourself concerning work and working conditions in this State. If you come here without doing so you may soon find yourself in the deplorable condition that many others are now in—without work, or means to live, and, of course without funds to leave the place. This is not merely the view of one person or any one group of persons, but is the expressed sentiment of all honest and well-informed people. Read this ex-

cerpt from a publication issued by the Tampa Board of Trade:

"We desire to be honest with those who are looking for positions; stenographers, bookkeepers, civil engineers, mechanics, laboring men, in fact, all salaried people. Do not come to Tampa without you have the assurance of a job before coming, and remember, the Board of Trade cannot essay to secure you a position or act as your agent in negotiating with business men or manufacturers.

"Tampa is a semi-tropical, semi-health resort city, and like cities of that class we have hundreds upon hundreds of strangers with us seeking salaried jobs who come on their own volition. Some come to escape the rigorous winters of the north; others on advice of physicians, and some with spirit of the wanderlust. But they come, and it is a long way back home. There is plenty of work here, and the city is growing, but remember that this city is peopled mostly by those from the north, and when an employee knows of a vacancy in his firm he has a friend where he came from whom he recommends for the place. That's the condition. You will find it any place—but you will not find another Board of Trade honest enough to advise you for your best interests."

I also wish to say that there are a number of card men in this city now with their cards in their pockets and there they keep them until they get ready to go back home, instead of depositing them in the Local Union like men. We are on the tracks of a few of these birds now, and if we catch them they may know what to expect.

Those who are desirous of obtaining further information can get same by addressing H. L. Barrs, P. O. Box 662, Tampa, Fla.

H. L. BARRS,
Financial Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS,
COLO.**

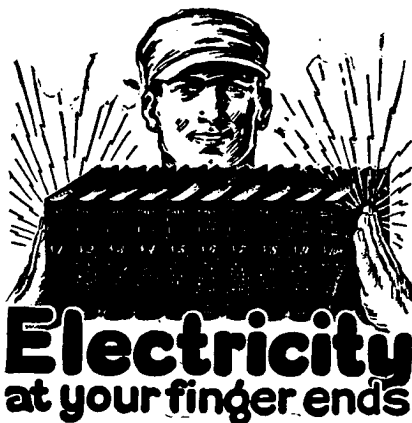
Editor:

1925 has been ushered in seemingly as all other years, but seems to have more significance than others. One thing in particular, it marked the formation of our insurance department for the issuing of protection to anyone in or out of the labor movement. These companies rightly managed are a source of much income. We feel that any one who knows of friends who contemplate insuring should be the first to recommend our own company and expound its merits, and benefits.

At the last meeting of our central body we received a letter from the A. F. of L. pertaining to the Electrical Workers' Old Line Insurance Department with quite a lengthy article on the subject. I explained the objects and desires of our Brotherhood in the formation of this movement and received favorable endorsement of it. I hope

all electrical workers' delegates will do likewise at their central bodies.

We are elated also because Brother Noonan has been duly elected one of the Central Committee of the A. F. of L., in Brother Green's place. There, as in no other, can so much constructive work be done for us who make up the army of America's citizens. Why so? Because of the vast amount of the nation's comforts that we are producing. There needs to be a care for the goose, not the egg, and I think if constructive minds assemble in the A. F. of L. executive council such as our International President there will be



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I. B. E. W.

a march forward in greater endeavors for humanity.

There is always a great universal good accomplished where union men take a stand for progress. We not only directly benefit the affiliated organizations, but all who toil—union and non-union. This proves the contentions of laboring men. We are human benefactors. Selfishness seems to enter into all efforts of union management, but it only seems. If we are wide enough between the eyes and see with a clear vision as movers of the world, we belong to the chosen. This is not boastful, nor egotistical but a statement based on results.

This is one thing to bear in mind, more than all else, that if we cast our bread upon the water, it undoubtedly will return to us after many days. How we send it out, with what motive it is involved, determines the general home coming; its return.

We have stated in the opening paragraphs of this article suggestions for serving the commonweal. The essence of our true desires is to assist all the brothers and aid those in the west, who have this human touch and are given, as all westerners, are naturally, to progressive movements. You know as the sun rises in the morning fresh and new and starts across our continent, it is as a young babe has come into life each day, and being so has not the strong tendencies to many of the progressive ideals of life, and as it journeys westward and gathers age and feeling and warmth it is consumed with the more giving spirit toward the noontime of her journey. It grows into the spirit of the man who begins to think. "When I was a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man, I put away all childish ideas," said the Apostle. He journeys to a more progressive era. So when our sun passes the high noon of its westward flight, it penetrates on each passing hour, more of the new and natural tendencies in the people's minds of maturer natures. Progressive ideas, human uplift movements, for out of the west comes all present embryo ideals, as from the aging of mature man.

The east, or Morning Sun, has followed in its wake. Well enough to be left alone, little of experiment, little of change. Hence the death of the western progressive campaign last fall, but we are proud of these stalwart fighting men in our House of Congress. They furnish the spirit of the mature man, and sooner or later they shall prevail.

It is so again; from out the west comes once more the spirit of the Father as to the child. Thou art sick, my son; and are unable to do your daily service. Come home and rest. You are broken in body, spirit and purse. You must retire from this awful grind until able once again to meet the exacting demands of the master. So I have furnished a home for you. We

of the west would be your father and, of course, all these western Local Unions feel this same pulse, and the strings pull hard on progressive natures. They hear the call of the mature man; they urge the same eastward to the farthestmost Local Union to be ideal, be humane, be filled with the spirit of the western sun. Be tolerant. Give up some of those dimes that you can spare. Cast your bread upon the water in this way and there is no doubt that it will return in plenty. Fill your hours with goodly deeds; be a helpmate to others; strive to help those who are in distress and need succor and strength for greater endeavors. Help your brother to help himself by putting him on his feet once again to be serviceable to all dependent upon him. We see this every day at the Union Printers Home. Why not our own? Get the spirit of the west. Let the light burn, until the East, poor cripple, shall return a new made sun in our international celestial sphere, for we are widely known, and are meeting many of the larger problems of life daily. Work for the home for the aged and help these western men who bring the fight to you. Backed by a mighty and clearly visible cause, namely, these needy, sick and disabled brothers and later their orphans. Remember the Seattle convention. To turn to more practical matters.

Our city has just gone, or will go into the lighting game in July of this year. We have about 50,000 scattered over this district. We have a new installation of a steam plant to assist the Hydro and the city is talking 6,600 volt feeders for residence and business districts and transformation to 110 for secondaries, etc. I wish to hear from some of the linemen, their objections, dangers, and whatever information derogatory to its use you may have. We are fighting the city in preference to 2,200. Our business district is not underground.

The brothers are all alive, and our helpers are all progressing nicely under our system of training to be real physicians of electrical ills. I like Brother Smoot's articles very much. He is a real lover of poetry. On our way to Montreal we shared our room in Chicago, and I found he possessed some India Lyric poems. I have been waiting patiently for some of those good selections, that charmed him. He seems easily touched. At the Frontenac Garden he lost his eyesight and was incapacitated. Come on, old boy!

Brother Horne, of Local Union No. 18, did a fine thing at the convention. He read a letter from a distressed brother in Arizona, and got a collection of around \$275 for him. He touched the heart of that bunch of boys, who know how to help, but when the home came up they had a chill and never recovered.

We'll work for the home and don't let the sun go down until you have vowed to

make a move to add one more pearl to the great achievements of our International Brotherhood.

W. A. LOBBEY.

L. U. NO. 117, ELGIN, ILL.

Editor:

The February WORKER arrived today; so if No. 117 is to be represented in the March issue this press secretary will have to get busy as the forms close February 28.

There are three items that I will write about and will take them up in this order: Local gossip, an amendment to the constitution, and the cooperation of our Executive Board with the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Business with us is fairly good, none of our men are idle and we have taken in several good non-resident new members. If the new wage scale of the building trades is not prohibitive to people of moderate means, building should be as good this year as last. Installation night was a record breaker for us as far as attendance was concerned. We have a lot of bread and butter members; they are almost all from Missouri: you have to show them something to eat to get their interests up. Well, the "Home Coming Committee," consisting of Brothers Costello, Nohls and Benson, not only showed them something but gave them something to talk about also. The meeting adjourned as soon as the most urgent business was transacted and we left in a body for the festivities. The entertainment was long and punctuated at exactly the right moment with refreshments, cool and invigorating to the "grunts" and "basement gainers." It was a real night; no one tried to make a speech, but one or two did try to sing. "Mickey" Walsh, Dave McCarthy, Pink, Sticky, Acky, and others did their little share to make things pleasant for all. Our officers are the same for this year excepting that Brother Costello is president instead of "Big Ben" Benson.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the following clause which ought to be inserted into the constitution of the I. B. E. W. as Section 3 of Article 24:

"Any member who has been in good standing for a period of twenty-five years may apply to the International Office for a Pension Certificate. On proof of the necessary years of service the International Office shall issue this certificate and said member shall be exempt for life for all dues excepting per-capita tax to the International Office. He shall be entitled to all the benefits of the I. B. E. W. and exempt from all fines by Local Unions, except for violations of working rules. The local financial secretary shall forward the per-capita tax if requested by pensioner."

This proposed amendment needs no oratory or explanation; any member who has

carried a paid-up card for twenty-five years has furnished ample proof of his sincerity and integrity. Railroads, lodges, industrial organizations and the U. S. Government recognize and reward long years of service and so why cannot we be the pioneers for labor organizations in this regard? My

The Land of Oranges

Do you want to get away
From the grind of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?

Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?
Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?

Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?

Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?
Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail and other game?

Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?
Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?

Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?
Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today,
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE.

After you have read it through,
If a thought occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.
We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm.
And you'll never lack a dollar—nor a meal.

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"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells
of almost unbelievable profits made from trucking and fruit-growing in our part of FLORIDA. Also about sick-and-out-of-work Clauses, and other protective features of our contract.

Address SYLVESTER E. WILSON, Dept. Y-2,
Orlando, Florida.

twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the I. B. E. W. will be celebrated early next year and I know of nothing more acceptable to commemorate the event than one of these "Pension Certificates," to be hung over the mantel in a nice little frame and bearing the seal and ribbons of the I. B. E. W. This is a purely honorable pension and it will cost the International Brotherhood only the printing charges; and their finances should permit that.

Give this amendment a little thought, then carry it to Seattle, Wash., in August and put it over the top.

If I were a member or delegate to the Seattle convention I would introduce a resolution demanding the affiliation of our Executive Board with the members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Perhaps they are members now. Politics and propaganda are working assiduously, hand in hand to undermine the labor of years of the Brotherhood. Shrewd, sagacious, and very questionable business methods are now employed to exploit new electrical devices and methods of doing work; and the most conspicuous of these is the smooth and talented press agent. It has been said that over 50 per cent of newspaper items are propaganda. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is said to spend at least a million dollars yearly coating themselves with whitewash; and a raise of a cent a gallon on gas will pay the printer's bill. Our own local gas company recently covered whole pages in the papers stating that by special dispensation of Washington, D. C., they were going to lower the B. T. U. in our gas at a great profit to them and no loss to us; and we should feel the honor greatly. A fine lot of bunk to deal out to their patrons.

Have sharp practices and propaganda entered the electrical field to the extent that they are a menace to our prosperity? I think that they have. For some time it has been apparent that the Underwriters are approving methods and devices which are neither practical nor safe; and these, unless nipped in the bud, will eventually eliminate journeyman electricians excepting on large jobs in the big cities. The mail order houses and the 5 and 10 cent stores will reap the harvest at our expense.

Material and devices have been and are being approved by the Underwriters which may be installed without protective insulators of any description and if this policy is not checked soon we may as well throw away all tools excepting possibly, a knife, screw driver, pliers and a brace and bit. Fully 90 per cent of all fires traced to faulty electrical installation can be attributed to poor joints that heat on the increase in load, and in thirty years of experience I have never seen a mechanical joint of low C. M. capacity that would equal one well soldered and doubly taped.

During the past ten years our member-

ship has increased in proportion more than that of any other trade. We do not want questionable labor-saving devices that will rob our men of their work. What we do want is "a closed shop on wiring material and electrical equipment;" and our Executive Board should safeguard the interests of the I. B. E. W. membership by having the last word as to whether any changes in the "code" are practical and safe and consistent to our prosperity as electrical workers.

Several brothers in the February WORKER have mentioned the home for old and disabled members. I am greatly in favor of it with this proviso; that it be self-supporting. Any brother should be admitted who is 60 years old and who can pay an entrance fee of \$500 and deed over all his earthly possessions to the International Office.

Those are the conditions of our local Old Peoples Home and it is a very successful institution, with always a long waiting list. Surely none of our members who are so strong for a home would be content to be charity patients.

Local No. 117 is now signing off at 11 p. m. central standard time. Don't forget the pension certificates. Bros. Theo Weideman, Z. A. Parks, Bill and Scov Beardslee, all of No. 134, ought to be interested, as the flag is nearly there for them as 25-year men. Many thanks.

J. C. BLACKNEY,
A. B. A.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor:

Recent developments are very encouraging to Local Union No. 125 in its prosecution of the strike and boycott against the Northwestern Electric Company. Disclosures made at a meeting of the Portland City Council on February 25 brought unfavorable publicity to the company in the columns of every daily newspaper.

The matter before the council was an application of the company for permission to erect a 66,000 volt line through a congested section of the city. On the protest of citizens the construction has been held up for five months and a decision was again delayed. Though consent of the city was lacking, the company has expended about \$50,000, according to its own admission, in setting poles.

As a sidelight on the company's policy of disregarding the city, a prominent citizen—the director of a large trust company—protested against the company constructing a second line of poles in one of the fine residence districts. The citizens of the district have expended large sums of money in beautifying it, and it developed at the city council hearing that the electric company was proceeding to set its poles without even securing the usual permit from the city engineer.

One of the city commissioners scathingly

denounced the attitude of the Northwestern in its ruthless disregard of the city government and the interests of citizens. Public sentiment is being aroused against the tactics of the company that cannot fail to react favorably to the Electrical Workers.

Another annoyance for the company is the delay being caused by the Golden Wonder Mining Company disputing the rights of the Northwestern to build a big power dam on Lewis River in Clarke County, Washington, just across the Columbia river from Portland. The dispute is in the courts and threatens to delay construction of the dam for several years.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 125 it was voted almost unanimously to continue the strike and boycott. With the weight of a growing public sentiment behind the strikers, it can be seen that the public service corporation will be on the defensive. The public has recently learned that the Fleischhacker interests of San Francisco, who control the Northwestern, are engaged in many other exploiting enterprises. Their Anglo-London-Paris bank sought to have the State legislature come to their rescue in making good on an issue of irrigation bonds that appear to be a poor investment. The scheme was exposed and failed.

In the January issue of the JOURNAL we referred to Bro. D. L. Hiatt. That should be corrected to read "Ex-Brother," as Hiatt deserted the organization some time ago. The only recent desertion was C. L. Twidwell, who went over to the Northwestern. An assessment of one thousand dollars has been placed against his card, which is No. 271247.

Union activities, outside of prosecution of the strike, are proceeding normally. Renewal of the agreement with the Portland Electric Power Company will be up for consideration in the next few weeks. Present indications are that an amicable settlement will be reached by negotiation.

Fraternally yours,

J. SCOTT MILNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 133, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Some of our sister Locals may not be aware of the existence of No. 133, of Middletown, N. Y., and so I will take this opportunity to introduce her to the boys out there. We are only a small Local in a small city but our membership includes such famous characters as Billy "Father" Beers, our present president; "Duke" Hienig, our hard-working financial; "Old Tom" Hodge, of the eternal pipe; Sam Lee, who quit the railroad in the last strike; Joe Cumiskey, the Irishman with the Jewish name, whose good nature keeps him fat; Mead Hunt, of the light tripping toes; Tony Manzo, the king of Cottage Street; Dick Perry, the sweet singer; Harry Finch,

the saxophone artist; and other educated and talented gentlemen of the pliers.

Like all other Locals we have our problems and difficulties and we are wrestling with one right now. We are up against the problem of the member contractor. Men who employ no one but a helper and him only occasionally. On the advice of the International Office we gave them all withdrawal cards some time ago, but this resulted only in our losing control of them and in a loss of revenue to the Local. Now we have decided to bring them back into the Local. If any of ye scribes or readers have been up against the same proposition, I would be glad to see a letter in the WORKER telling how you handled the situation.

Before closing let me express my appreciation of the many fine letters we read each month. They show a wonderful spirit of brotherhood, of oneness of purpose for the great cause of organized labor and a desire to be bigger and better in every way to the end that some day we may say with truth and just pride "Labor omnia vincit."

RAY CULLEN.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Editor:

Please permit me to say that the notice of President Noonan in the February JOURNAL regarding the resignation of Secretary Ford was like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. Personally I regret very much to know that Brother Ford will not be with us, and more deeply regret the cause of his having to leave the service of the Brotherhood. Knowing Brother Ford as I do, both personally and as an officer of the Brotherhood, I feel as if a very dear friend was going from us. I have always found Brother Ford to be a man who weighs all matters carefully before taking final action and invariably the action taken by him is right. He was ever ready to help a worthy brother to the extent of his ability. Not long ago he saved my record from being gone beyond recall on account of a financial secretary who did not handle the finances as he should have done, and I yet have the letter wherein Brother Ford stated to me, "Had it not been for my personal acquaintance with you your standing in the Brotherhood would have been lost, but knowing you as I do I knew that there must be something wrong." I know that Brother Ford would extend the same courtesy to any other brother in whom he has confidence, that confidence being based on the brother's past record. I merely make this statement in order to emphasize the extra good qualities of Brother Ford and the great service he has been to the Brotherhood and to many individual brothers.

May the health of Brother Ford soon be robust, may his success in the field he may enter be beyond his fondest expectations. For his untiring work while in the service of the Brotherhood shows that he is well worthy of all the success and pleasure that can be procured in the social and business world. His work will ever be a monument to the Brotherhood and may the remainder of his life be just as great a monument to his memory when the great Deity who governs us all calls him to that unknown beyond, whence no one ever returns.

Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. WRIGHT.

L. U. NO. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Editor:

At last our union does see success, more so than we have ever seen before; we have gone into the insurance business for ourselves, and the old saying is a true saying: "One stitch in time saves nine."

Here I am to give you my reason and I hope we union men will work together so that that terrible octopus monopoly with its eight arms can be broken one after another. Let me tell you right now you haven't a minute to spare because that cuttlefish will have some arms that will be powerful and don't doubt it for one moment. Some of us will hang the same as some of those peons in

Yucatan, Mexico, when seventeen of them were hung up in one tree for an example to the other slaves.

No doubt you will say, "That brother is a pessimist." Please read on, brother, read on. I am here to give you facts pertaining to your jobs, and what they are doing in the electrical industries today. We have the most powerful arm to break and that is the Electrical arm, we must break that arm in order so we poor workers can exist; they have cleaned out every union in their plants with the exception of a few building trades and now they are starting at them with their underhand and cowardly manner.

The General Electric Co. is the mother of all the electrical industries in the world. It controls every one of them regardless what part of the earth they may be located. Any time you see a motor with a G. E. on it just think how many poor slaves have worked on that machine. Of course if you pick up one of these local newspapers you would get the impression they are the most generous concern in the world. In case of death they give their employees fifteen hundred dollars providing they are continuously employed for five years, but you bet your sweet life they don't tell the public; they have a Polish and Italian, and A No. 1 American sucker flying from shop to shop with tears in their eyes in case any person is injured at his work. Ho boy, they are regular actors. Ho my and how sorry they are for that poor unfortunate person, and then their work begins. Now Jim, Bill, or Mike, how did that happen, and of course that individual person is to blame regardless how it happened and they tell him just what to say to the compensation commissioner, and providing he doesn't comply with the instructions they give to that unfortunate person their time is short, and to be sure they're not in politics the former compensation commissioner complied with the compensation law in every way because every case he gave a decision and it was appealed to the Appellate Division Court, the highest court in the State of New York. His decisions were sustained, but of course one of their emissaries was the ex-Governor of the State of New York and he was told to get out, and, of course, this bird was so honest he wouldn't pick a ship of gold if it wasn't his. He made a clean sweep of all the labor laws we had pleaded for the past forty-five years, and he thought we poor, ignorant workers would forget he ran for Governor the second time and what he told the public what he wouldn't do if he was only elected once more he was so honest and everybody would have electricity in their homes, but he didn't say how. You can bet he was ambiguous on that score to the public and here is what he intended to do, lease every available water power site in the State of New York for fifty years and when that time expired just give our generous electrical corporation a fee simple deed so they would own it forever and, of course, he was defeated for Governor.

This year they cleaned out everything with the exception of the Governor. Ho Lord their Lieutenant Governor, he is so honest everything was wrong; he was in office about five minutes and he had to have an investigation at once on account of the poor farmers, but not a word was said about the cattle his administration had killed off and the present Governor had to pay the bill, only six million dollars, that's all. Well, they made the investigation and they found everything in apple pie order and that man that's so honest said it was only a mistake, that's all. And their State Chairman, he loves a union man. He told everybody to vote for President Coolidge if they wanted a job and two days after election he only cut his employees 32 per cent and he told them they were lucky that they got off so easy. Come here and just marry one of those girls and you will be poor the rest of your life paying a physician to keep them alive because they are played out, and of course, the electrical industry is very generous to its workers.

The unions purchased a very valuable piece of land years ago so they could build a home. The land is paid for and they have a surplus. The president of the Labor Temple Association announced we intend to build the labor temple. Well, do you know these generous mouth-pieces, newspapers, one after another attacked the child and prohibition. But in case of a serious accident in the General Electric or the American Locomotive Works, there is only one line pertaining to it. But if there is an accident outside you are pestered to death with an extra under your nose every minute with big headlines "Twenty killed." Ninety-nine times out of a hundred only one is injured.

Well, do you know just three days after it was printed there were big headlines: "The Generous General Electric Company intends to build a community house for the poor workers of Schenectady" and what wouldn't they have! If I went into details it would require twelve months of the WORKER to explain what benefits the poor workers would receive from such a beautiful mansion.

The former manager just resigned and, of course, they had a grand banquet and nearly all their emissaries were there. The parting words he said at this grand banquet were, "I am proud to state to you gentlemen I have eliminated every radical for the good of the General Electric Company." I defy him to say any one of those union men or their leaders ever stole one

thing after being employed. Some of them for nearly thirty years.

You can bet your life he didn't say a word about a former surveying engineer; how he was in a hospital six weeks many miles away from Schenectady, how he thought of a way to run a punch press with compressed air and he drew it on paper and how, when he returned to work, he put his invention in operation so it demanded six men for each machine and it saved hundred of thousands of tons of sheet steel, and the punch press department was known from coast to coast as the butcher shop because so many men had their fingers, hands and arms cut off with this invention.

Well, do you know this great or near great walked in with another official and the president of the company and the inventor stood right there and the understrapper just walked ahead and he told this inventor the machine was all right and he better look after his other work. Of course they showed the president what a great machine it was and what great men they had working on it. Plainly speaking a lot of bull. Well, those two birds got thousands upon thousands salary increase per year and the inventor got two dollars for his trouble and came very near getting fired in the bargain. I could tell such things for a month, but I believe that will convince you why such men are proud to tell friends and the public the unions are not wanted there. Thank God we have a clear heart and every dollar's worth we ever received from that company, averaging over twenty years with union conditions, we never took any more than our pay envelope.

Now this electric corporation. There isn't any concern in this wide world that has them beat for patriotism. They have a former minister going among their employees and telling them just what patriotism means and how faithful and truthful they should be in life. But you can bet your sweet life he never tells them a word of how good and kind they were during the war, and how generous they were with motors. They sold motors to the government ammunition plant in the State of Connecticut, only two carloads a day; what went in the front door, a junk dealer received two carloads at the back door. Of course the junk man had to appear before the court about the matter. He said he had no money left and that was all. He was free; you haven't heard of the electrical

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officials ever going before a court about that matter, and you won't either.

Now what I have said, brothers, I consider it's a past consideration. We are starting in a new era. We have organized an insurance corporation of our own and there isn't any reason but that we can make it one of the largest and strongest insurance corporations in the world. Of course, I realize the majority of us do not own any stock in it. That is no reason why we shouldn't do everything in our power to make it a success; and if you are in doubt about getting paid for your work, just take your insurance prospectus with you and go and talk to one of those birds that's employed by subsidiary corporations of this electrical corporation getting 55 cents an hour and working nine and ten hours per day; providing he doesn't suit the boss he is looking for another job. Just ask one of those men to take out insurance. He will look at you and he will turn as white as a Ku Klux Klan sheet and he will run for dear life and when he returns he will change the subject at once. He will tell you he is hungry and he is in hopes the company will have another banquet so he can get filled up again. I have tried it on four of those birds and every one acted in the same manner. Now it means you will have perhaps fifteen years longer to live on this earth on account of conditions, not saying anything about the extra wages you are receiving in life.

Now, brothers, consider you are well paid for your work and talk to every one you meet about insurance. You will see you will get results and that octopus that has his strong arm among us will let go. Just keep on working and you will see his round eyes roll out of sight. Don't get discouraged, because you are turned down by several. Remember the private corporation didn't have a bed of roses in the beginning. It applied for a charter in the year 1430 and it pleaded and pleaded until the year 1779, or 349 years, before it received a charter for any kind of insurance. Remember you have every argument in your favor. The manager of your company is one of the greatest men in the world in that line and you have thousands of agents working as Professor McCaleb, the manager of the first cooperative bank of the United States, said in every State in the union. The workers will have a better world to live in.

FROM A RADICAL OF SCHENECTADY.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

It is with a great deal of regret that we all read President's Noonan's announcement in the February WORKER that Bro. Chas. Ford has been forced to resign his office due to ill health and we join with

the balance of the Brotherhood in wishing him a speedy and complete recovery.

At this time we also wish to extend best wishes and assurance of our heartiest co-operation to Brother Bugnizet on assuming his new duties.

Local No. 143 is laying plans for the coming year and has started an organization campaign along the lines suggested in Brother Bugnizet's editorial in the February WORKER. Prospects for 1925 point towards all small jobs in our jurisdiction with crockery work predominating, so unless a visiting brother likes to stick tubes and bologna at a low scale he had better pass us up this year.

There certainly must have been a lot of New Year resolutions made according to the number of letters in the last JOURNAL. We trust they are not just a flash in the pan but will continue throughout the year.

Fraternally,

L. F. CLARK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 153, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Editor:

I do not know what I have done to the brothers of Local 153, South Bend, that they should choose me as their victim and appoint me press secretary for this year. It was only just a week ago since this terrible calamity fell upon me and caused me to wail, "What'll I do," "What'll I do." I always paid my dues regularly, attended all the meetings, didn't chew tobacco, never parked my gum on a brother's chair, nor walked out with a brother's umbrella on a wet night, or passed Christmas cigars around, and yet they unanimously and without mercy sentence me to one year's servitude as press secretary. Now since the worst has come to the worst I only wish to say, "Oh, brothers, forgive them; they know not what they do," when they elected me.

Now hoping you brothers will have forgiven them, and are in sympathy with their unfortunate victim we will proceed with the proceedings. Since you have not heard from us before I will introduce you to our menagerie elected to take office this year: Louis Shannon, president; "Uncle Miley" Anderson, vice president; Paul Williams, recording secretary; Joe Wacks, financial secretary; Robert Daly, treasurer; "Old man" Purucker, foreman; Charlie Shannon, first inspector; Ernie Templin, second inspector; O. W. Davis, trustee 3 years; Thomas Beveridge, press secretary.

After the election we sat down to a big spread of real home-cooked food which had been prepared at home by the loyal wives of the members who kindly offered to bring up a basket of good things to eat. The work of cooking and preparing the food was given free. Ernie Templin, "Hobnails" Lutens, and I "slung the hash," while

our brother "knob and tube artists" wrapped themselves around the beans.

At first the eats stood up well before the attack of fifty sets of diggin' tools, but we knew it would not be long before healthy stomachs would win the fight and the last little bite would wiggle down a gullet. The cigars were passed around and soon the boys were busy relating their experiences, in groups of four and five scattered around the hall.

We have another banquet arranged for February 12 to celebrate the initiation of a large number of new members brought into the Brotherhood through the efforts of brothers who have been working during spare time to strengthen the membership of our Local. In this work we take off our hats to Bro. Fred Rupert, who has brought up as many as thirteen new members to one meeting for initiation. All the large contractors here except one employ members of Local 153. This other contractor is expected to toe the line and employ union labor at an early date, so that by the summer of this year we will be in shape to make a general clean-up.

Work is scarce around here right now due to slack business and not much prospects of picking up for some time yet. We have no members out of work, however, though some of them do not get in full time due to slack business.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS BEVERIDGE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Editor:

Well, fellows, this letter I am now writing is more or less a crossword puzzle for me to start. Anyway, we are on the map and our main broadcasting station letters are C-O-A-L and seems as though everybody in the country has picked us up on the old kitchen stove. So don't forget our call letters.

Seems as though nearly all our men are now employed and in the near future, if the weather is favorable, we may have to send out the S. O. S.

I am wondering just what the other Locals are doing in regard to the new wage agreements. Let's hear some dope, fellows. I suppose we will stand the same as per hour—\$1.12½. However, there will be a few changes made in conditions, and in helpers' scale. I do not figure on any strike by any means, as everything is jake so far. I may add there has been a contractors association of which Mr. Comstock and Mr. Ryan are the heads, organized in this city with a membership of possibly 40. Our Brother Ed. Miller is the chairman. He was everything in our Local in the way of officers' chairs, and is still a loyal member, carrying an International Office card. Bro. Thos. Sliney and Bro. Love Lynch are the instigators of the move. Of course, nobody

knows much about Bro. Love Lynch further away than 5,000 miles. The employer did not like Love because he had the inside, and told them so. Today it's different and he doesn't care a darn; he runs his own business and is 100 per cent union man.

We'll just put a couple over on our new scab shop first; we have taken the foreman's best pal whom he so cleverly induced to return to his shop. The member was given a fair trial in the usual course, fined \$100 and reinstated. The other is this foreman or as his boss remarked there would be no contractor in the city who would hire or employ any one of his strikers. We have placed all the men and in the best shops at that, so that's that. This contractor who was termed as Mr. Two Per Cent will find himself licked before very long. I am going to advertize the names of our former members who are the strike-breakers and their penalty for violation in the usual place in this WORKER. Look out for them, boys. They're what I call poison. Frank Meeder, of No. 28, is trying to beat our friend Poet Laureate. How about it, Frank?

I am expecting to hear a good line from our friend, Bachie, No. 210 and No. 211. Every member seems to like his letters—"The Old Salt." Best wishes to the boys, Bachie, just the same.

Every resident in this lowland, including myself, expected to pay a visit somewhere



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down the Susquehanna River about the 10th of February, as the river was over her banks, and one-half mile on each side, a rise of 25.4 feet 4 inches, but fortunately enough we had a freeze and that checked the thaw and so all danger is over. Oh, yes, our Building Trades Council is doing wonderful work, even if it has only revived after five years sleep. Well, anyway with that rest we should be able to catch up the five and exceed, it by five more after noticing what was missed.

Well, No. 3, we are in receipt of one of your brothers here, Brother Sandus, foreman of the Watson Flagg Co. He is liked by all the boys. We hope he calls again with another big job like the one he is now doing. Smoot, Smoot, Let her shoot. So press agents let us root. Say, somebody told me it was so cold up there that the ink froze to your pen; but somebody lied. Now, Brothers in No. 163, some or about ten of the members, are in the habit of leaving their dues slip until they get ready to pay them, although working every day. So starting immediately those fellows are to be summoned to appear before the Executive Board, and for the benefit of all those who do not appear the Executive Board will impose a fine of \$5.00 and stop them from work as this is our laws, and certainly must be respected. Were it not for this Local you would get about \$4.00 per day. I for one member of this Board will stand firm on this idea of payment of dues and I mean men in every shop, including the shop I work in myself. This, fellows, is my means of telling you few who never attend meetings. The Board consists of Parks, Fisher, Mosley, Dewitt Davis, Don Guy. Do not forget that this is "Honest to God," and no Bull. So don't go around talking about such things as "Like hell they will." So now who is going to be the first victim?

Well, fellows, I could write a lot more stuff but due to a heavy cold in my head and bones I have to cut it short and take my rest a little early. Wishing everybody prosperity, I am.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Editor:

The lot of informing the brothers of our national union of the ups and downs of Local No. 173 has fallen to me for the current year, and I hope to be represented as often as there is anything worthy of mention done here.

Our new officers for the current year have been regularly installed and all is running well here at present. We are, however, contemplating a move that will bring some of the fallen brothers back into the fold who have been out of work for some time and under conditions forced into arrears.

Work at present here is very slow, following the holiday rush, but I think that

this is the case in most places, and as soon as things gain a normal standing we will sail clear again.

Local No. 173 has just endorsed the Iowa State Electrical Workers' Legislation Association, which has been "blowed up" here for the past two or three years, and is about to take form once more. We think that this will be a great help to organized labor throughout the State as soon as we get going well.

Nothing more being at hand for the present I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. E. CHERRY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

It was with deep sorrow that we learned of the resignation of Brother Ford and the reason for the same. During the years that he has served so admirably as secretary and editor he endeared himself to us to such a great extent that he seemed just like one of the family. It is our sincere wish that he rapidly regains his health.

Why not come to Atlantic City and enjoy the wonderful sea breezes and sunshine that has been ours for the past fortnight. With the exception of the snow and cold wave, I mentioned last month, we have experienced some delightful winter weather; the thermometer has hovered around forty above since February 2 when the little ol' Brer' Grunt saw his shadow.

The G. W. B. D. crowd is very large and the walk presents a very picturesque panorama with its constantly changing array of colors. They are now wearing them shorter in Atlantic City as well as in Hawaii. We don't get much money, but we have lots of thrills and kicks.

Having nothing else on our minds, we offer for your perusal and approval our own conception of the International Press Secretaries Protective Association.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the International Press Secretaries Protective Association of the United States and Canada.

Section 2. The purpose of this Association is to promote and maintain by fair means the material, intellectual and financial welfare of its members, regardless of creed, sex or nationality.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. This Association shall be composed of those scribes who have been duly imposed upon for said office by any Local Union within the I. B. E. W.

Section 2. The official mouthpiece shall be the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS.

Section 3. The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and

treasurer, critic, censor and master at arms, and a board of governors, the latter to be not less than ten in number.

Section 4. The term of office shall be for two years.

Now that you all have got a start we would suggest that the following gunmen—I mean penmen—be obligated for the first term ending with the coming convention of the I. B. of E. W.: President, Chas. P. Ford; vice president, Capelle, No. 103; secretary and treasurer, Smoot, No. 291; critic, "A. W. W.," No. 53; censor, Bugniazet, I. O.; master-at-arms, Tighe, No. 675. The board to consist of Milne, No. 125; Maze, No. 184; "The Copyist," No. 212; Dealy, No. 303; Warren, No. 188; McKenny, No. 567; Hunter, No. 30; Meeder, No. 28; Horne, No. 18; and King, of No. 850.

We believe that we have had enough to do with the articles and sections, and so suggest that the board get together and draw up some more laws relative to the admission fee, dues, fines, assessments and strike benefits. For the love of Pete, don't forget the salaries and royalties as they and strike benefits are the most important. (Darn this pen; 'if I don't soon get a new one; I am going to pull the job myself, all alone.) It should also be in the by-laws that any member who takes on with this outfit must contribute at least eight letters a year or else lose all strike benefits. That allows him or her four misses for traveling.

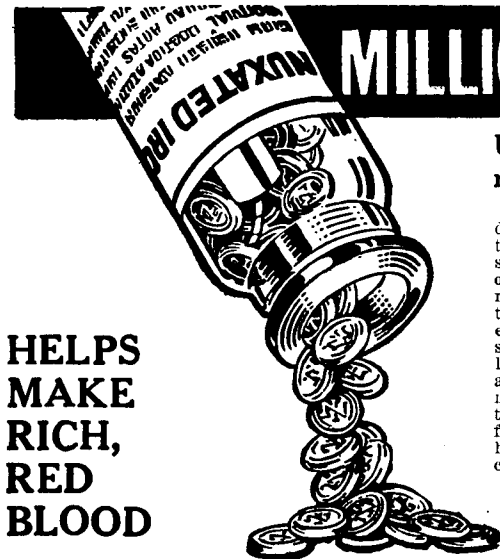
The board should likewise decide with

whom we shall affiliate and we hope that they will bear in mind the following personages before making the final decision: Will Rogers, Mr. Volstead, Al Jolson, Ring Lardner, Arthur Brisbane, Tom Mix and the petite Ann Pennington besides the A. F. of L, the Gridiron Club and the I. W. W. (The latter meaning "I want women.")

As the old B. R. is about three dollars shy of carfare and it's a trifle too "fris" to resume the decks or the rods, we respectfully suggest that the first convention and banquet be held here in our home town. All members should bring their own wives, edibles and liquors; we will furnish parking space, even though it be under the walk or in the great wide open spaces; also the ocean. Big-hearted mah?

It would be criminal for us to offer you any of the so-called good stuff right off the boat as it just ain't. Ask the parson, he knows. But speaking seriously and personal like, we have been off the stuff since June 12th, having seen hellinpink elephants, Venetian red giraffes, jade green airedales, Alice blue monkeys and twin beds. All of which is entirely too much for one session.

Was tickled skinny to count the 54 letters for February, the largest amount in many a month. It was kinda tough on the new editor, but instead of being "swamped" he will be "sunk" when the I. P. S. P. A. gets functioning properly. Come on all you journalists and frame him with another hundred for April. (Editor's note: Come on in, byes, the water's fine.)



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Now to remark to the Boise Kid concerning his lady friends, the Misses Aphrodite and Daphne. Never met up with those janes but will bet a couple of bucks that when the right Red-Hot Mamma comes along, our friend and fellow conspirator will do a Brodie, from his single-foot pedestal, the same as the rest of us have done ever since the world began. Buddy, you just don't know what you are missing; who would have thought that a "tramp," that became a homeguard if he made a "ringer," would ever try the double harness game, but that's what I did and after 11½ years of it I don't regret doing that little trick. What wonderful battles have been staged during that time, especially when I came home all stewed up with my hooks over the shoulder or leading some stray dog with a piece of bridle wire. Was never choicy as to the breed, just so it was a dog and full of fleas.

Ran across an old photograph the other day that awakened pleasant memories long past forgotten, the days when I wore the "thousand-mile shirt," with the wrist bands held together by a piece of wire and maybe shy three more buttons. You don't see so many of those shirts worn nowadays; is it possible that they have become passe? Well, if so, it's all bunk because in the years gone by no self-respecting tourist would think of hitting the road unless he was so dressed. It has been many years, oh, not so many, since I decorated the deck of some fast baby or flashed the green ducat on the "Con" of a "Q. D." Never had any particular place to go and always had plenty of time to get there, but still loved to ride the fast ones.

All of which reminds me that nowadays friend wife gives me the devil if I fail to tell her there is a button off; so the trials and tribulations of us married men don't amount to a tinkersdam compared to those of the modern bachelor. Just take for instance when a button does come off, all us married guys have to say is, "Dearie, there is a button off me shirt" and Dearie replies, "Well, sew it on you big stiff; what do you think I married you for?" Of course I don't mean that such is the case in this household but I have seen it in others. Then again look at the "eats"; just think of those wonderful buckwheat cakes and sisages, the home-made pies, jellies and cakes, that no boarding house or restaurant hands out and don't forget the lunches, no dry butterless bread with a hunk of fat between, labeled sandwiches or a piece of stale prune pie for dessert.

In the tother days the bones, stud or draw got us single guys but nowadays the fivvers and flappers are doing their stuff with a vengeance.

It grieves me to state that I received confirmation of the death of Norman C. Davis, the "Lovable Redhead," who passed away while undergoing an operation for ap-

pendicitis last December in St. Petersburg, Fla. His going was a distinct loss to his many friends and terminates a friendship that had existed for eighteen years. He was a wonderful pal to have by your side both in times of plenty and in days when Lady Luck frowned down upon us.

I see that Harry Solliday, another old timer, who was personally known to many of us, has taken his last traveler. The readers of this JOURNAL will sadly miss him and the boys of No. 2 will find it mighty hard to fill the vacancy his death has created.

Now Parks, of 163, I note that you sure are some "punkins" up there among the sticks and such being the case why worry about the Atlantic City outfit? You got a good "break" while with us so just remember this: It is better to be a large frog in a small pond than a tadpole in a large pond.

In accordance with the wishes of the Leavenworth Kid out in Taft, I might recall such old heads as Jack Manley, originally from Texas, "Ace" Dodge and his incomparable buddy, Stormy Ferguson, Red Peters, Ginger Stone, "Lantern-Jaw" Shockley, who used to spit and sputter every time he tried to recite "He's only a lineman, the people say," etc. Last but not least is the internationally known "One Eye" Riley, himself. That bird could smell or see—I could never figure out just which—a "pie card" quicker and farther away than any other tourist that ever lived. How about it, Hildy? Do you remember the day he had you cornered at the 1001 ranch on Cass Avenue in St. Louis?

Of the new entry from No. 372 I have just one little question to ask, which is, what's \$1.85 among friends?—especially in a crap game?

I am with you, No. 620, but freely admit that Algebra and higher mathematics were always away over my bean. As I said before I'm Dutch and that accounts for it all. Now had you discoursed upon the question relative to the feasibility of two living as cheaply as one, no doubt I could have brought out the old rent books and sundry receipts, which would prove without any fear of successful contradiction that it can't be done. Huh?

Have been warned by one of the dearest brothers that if I don't lay off of him and some others in these columns, they are going to gang up and expose me and all my faults, irregularities and growls in the near future through this medium. Well, parson, old dear, hop to it and see if I care; it's all right with me as I feel sure that the censor will be on the job should you'n's get too vitriolic and personal. Another thing, it wouldn't be a bad idea to see myself once in a while, as others do. I remember last June the 13th I looked in the mirror and saw an awfully sick-

looking pup, with eyes like a couple of burnt holes in a blanket. But beware! Hell hath no fury like a press secretary scorned.

Nearly forgot to ask of Brother Meade if he has endeavored to "square" anybody since the banquet and how is the other Jimmie? "Snap" arrived safely last night, just as chipper as ever.

Does anybody know what has become of Jack Armstrong and Roy Johnson? The former has been A. W. O. L. long enough to cover the continent or so and I guess the latter has accepted the invitation to visit with the scribe of San Diego. Had both of them in mind for the Board of Governors in our Association but as they had given up working with the tools had to look elsewhere.

No doubt you all are tired. Me, too, so in bringing this to a close will ask the new editor to return it if it reaches the office too late to classify. Return postage guaranteed. (Can use it for April.)

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.

Editor:

Some of the boys at the meeting tonight, thought they would like to read a letter in the JOURNAL from Local No. 223. So here goes.

We are apparently starting the new year right, by electing Frank Sullivan as president. And let me tell the world, he swings a wicked gavel. In my estimation he is the most efficient president this local has ever had, and we have had some pretty good ones in the seat of honor.

He started right in the first meeting after election of officers and told the local what he wanted to do, and since then, from what I observed, I think he meant what he said. The attendance has increased at each meeting and business has been strictly attended to. He is extremely well posted on the Constitution, our local by-laws, and all other union affairs, which makes a good impression on the members.

Business is rather quiet around here just now, but we expect it will be better in the spring when warm weather gets here. Last year we had a big strike in the shoe factories by the shoe workers, and, as a result, business has been quiet since last summer, but the shoe business is picking up now so we have hopes of better times ourselves.

We are suffering from a few non-union carpet-baggers, and from one large non-union shop, which mar the peace and harmony of the union, but we have devised a plan which we expect will rid us of some of these pests.

The local plans to have a banquet and entertainment Wednesday, February 11, which should bring the brothers out to have a good time and to promote good fellowship and understanding between them; it will also serve to get us acquainted with some of the

new members who have been with us only a short time.

As this is my first letter to the JOURNAL, and not being accustomed to writing letters of this kind (love letters used to be my specialty), I will call it off until the next time I can get up courage to write.

Fraternally yours,

HORACE M. CREAMER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 240, MUSCATINE, IOWA

Editor:

This letter goes to show what a man can get into by making a slight remark, and it happened as follows:

About six months ago I deposited my traveller with No. 240 and from then until the present time I have never seen a letter from here in the WORKER; so I simply remarked that a letter should be sent in and every one agreed with me, but they also decided I should write it; so that explains how it appears with my signature.

I always like to hear how the work is over the country and what is being done, and so I'll start this letter by telling the brothers about who and what is here.

To begin with, we have two power outfits here. One is operated by the United Light and R. R. Company, and the other is owned and operated by the city. The municipal plant started around April or May 1st of last year and at the present time the city has taken over half of the business away from the old company and is getting more every day, which is pretty good for a starter.

We have members on both jobs, in fact the linemen are organized 100 per cent here, but can't say much for the inside men as we only have one in the local, and the rest are so simple minded or brainless that they cannot see the benefits they would receive if they would only line up.

So far work has been good here with both outfits on account of the municipal plant getting the business and causing the utility company to take their meters and services out. Perhaps it will be all right to mention the names of some of the brothers here as we have some on the city job who are well versed in the art of touring and this may come before some of their old friends.



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To begin with there is Chas. G. Erdman, formerly of Colorado, who is very ably directing the performances of the boys while on the job, and then there is "Dad" McGill, from everywhere, but I think he originally started from Chicago; and then we have Willis Rynearson, affectionately known as "George", but I don't know where he is from; then there is "Happy" Koll formerly from "Mother Bell" some place, and "Kid" Arthur Bancroft, of Wyoming; and also Max "John Joseph" Oldenberg formerly of Canada, who is also our worthy president; but I won't go any further with the roll call as it takes too long. How are all the boys in L. U. No. 635, 485 and 154? Best regards to all of you and let's hear from you regularly, for as I remember in some of the meetings there were several brothers who were quite able to deliver a lengthy oration; so it is likely some of them are capable of putting a letter in the WORKER; so let us all know what is doing around there.

Now you brothers in Los Angeles and Hollywood, keep your eyes open for two visiting brothers who are headed your way and may be there now. They are Robert Smith and his buddy, Fritz, and when you meet them, give them our regards and be sure to give them the glad hand because they are class "A" union men and outside of that they know their stuff and are both square shooters.

Also some one in Los Angeles or Hollywood please look up F. J. Feichter, who was working at the Universal Film Co. last I heard of him and tell him to answer the last of the dozen or so letters I wrote him. Well brothers, guess I'll bring this to a close so that when you write be sure to tell us all about the work in your parts, as the way it looks here, it may be quite painful for some of us in the very near future. How are the new projects coming in California and how are things breaking with the boys in Portland? Let's hear from all of you with lots of news.

Yours for a bigger and better union.

J. F. B.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

Another month is about ready to be filed in the archives of the past. Truly they pass quickly by.

What have been the accomplishments, if any, during this short period of time? If, on looking back in our mind, we can discover none; then has that month been a failure. Turn the empty page over, a bit soiled perhaps, and with a fresh, new page, prepare for the coming month.

How fast, it seems, the pages of the month are turned away, until, before we realize, the last chapter of the year is before us, a chapter in which is a summing up of all the chapters preceding.

The New Year is the next. We start to thumb the finale of the old year. Something causes us to pause and scan the sum-

mary. Do we feel satisfied with what we read, or is there a feeling of dissatisfaction. Can we turn to the New Year with a determination to better a good record of the old, or must we pass from the old to the new with nothing but a resolve to do in the future something we had neglected to do in the past?

For us the New Year is now well on its way. What the future has in store, none can prophesy. Always do we look forward with hope, a hope which augurs no good for us unless it is a hope that we can find ourselves able to do the work in our chosen field of labor, and that we may so fit ourselves that we may the better carry out our aims and aspirations, and surely we all must have them, or we would sooner or later plod along a rut, a rut which gets deeper and deeper as time goes on, until at last there is no turning back, and we are lost in the multitude of those who passed before us.

What does the New Year hold in store for our Local and sister Locals? Are they going to be bigger and better; healthier and stronger; able to cope with the problems that will confront us every day? Will we be able to match strength with strength or will we be comparable to the lady who was ill? Her husband was approached by a friend who had heard of her illness. "I hear your wife is sick," said the friend. "Is she dangerous?" "No," replied her husband, "she is too weak to be dangerous."

Now by dangerous, I imply no meaning by which it might be inferred that I intend to sponsor any movement which would mould us into a body of bomb-throwing, law-breaking maniacs or communistic radicals, but I do mean that we should be dangerous enough with a knowledge of strength in numbers and intelligence; a body of workers, who by these same forces, can stand squarely on both feet, and, by convincing and well-founded facts, be able to debate at the conference table with the best of them.

It is a well-known fact that to many of us when we are preparing to debate on some question, or are making ready to meet opposition, our minds beforehand are dealing with all matters of speeches, arguments, facts supposedly, and retorts, but what is the result when the crucial moment arrives: Our tongues cling to the roofs of our mouths, our voices have no outlet; our ideas, facts, arguments, speeches, etc., desert us, and we are nothing but a mass of clay, listening to all, but able to say nothing, a victim of our own weakness—lack of foundation.

Some day unionism is to face a test, a test which will call forth all the resources of union labor. It is going to make or break. It is up to the union membership to show what that result might be. Just so long as unionism plods along laggardly, hoping everything will turn out all right

in the end, seeing no farther ahead than the day which is not ended, and always looking forward to the time when union labor will rule the roost, just so does it mean the latter, but, when unionism recognizes that without investments there can be no profits, then will it be the former.

What can we invest?

Well, usually when investments are mentioned, it is thought of only as something having to do with money, money—or its equivalent—given by which money is to be gained. Surely there must be something worth investing besides money always. A little bit of our time, a bit of our thought, a good word here and there, physical and moral resources, things too numerous to mention if only we would take time to think them out.

The profits? They would come back manifold. There would be fewer who would be interested in their own precious selves and more willing to help a brother, hence, brother, as exemplified by unionism, would have a far more significant meaning than it now has, which usually is used more in a matter of jest than of sincerity. The good will of the general public can not be overlooked as an inevitable result. Neither can we discount the result which would be far-reaching in its effect on trade unionism the world over, a result which will be affected only by forgetting our own microbic selves and give your thoughts to something more important.

In a former article I mentioned a few things about the workers in an organization and the larger majority who were content to let them work. It cannot always be so. Suppose the workers should suddenly step out, then what would happen? Listen: Murphy and Casey were walking down a railroad track; suddenly a locomotive whistle sounded shrill behind them.

Casey stepped to one side. The locomotive roared by. Casey turned to speak to Murphy but no Murphy was to be seen. Presently he found an arm, then he saw a hat, at another place he picked up an ear, and here and there he found one part and another. At last he exclaimed aloud: "Something must have happened to Murphy." Think it over.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Oh, yes, L. U. No. 271 is still here and will continue to be here. It is true that we have not made any howls to the JOURNAL for some time, but don't you know we are busy out here? You know that visitors who call only sometimes are usually more welcome than those who make frequent calls. We are making our "occasional" call.

Work is not very plentiful here. If you are looking for a job this is not the place, but if you want a real good hearty handshake then come on; all worthy brothers are always welcome to our beautiful little city on the Kansas plains. If our treatment does not suit you it will not be our fault, for we will try to show real Kansas hospitality, which is considered equal to any, but second to none. There are only a few of us, but "we're around here."

We read with pleasure the reports of the different Local Unions. We rejoice with those who are prosperous and sympathize with those who are not so fortunate. We like to read of the local happenings in the different Local Unions, but we feel that we get more benefit from letters which not only give the local happenings but branch out on other matters, giving opinions of matters of importance, etc. You know that an exchange of ideas on any subject is always

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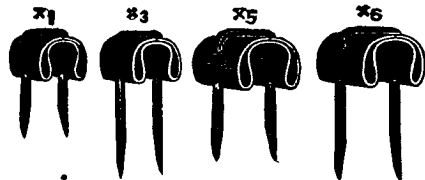
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For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.

educating. Say what you think, but don't expect everyone to agree with you. Just remember this, that sometimes bright ideas spring from dull minds.

We are going to touch lightly on our pet subjects. The home for the aged electrical workers is something that should have the most deliberate consideration of everyone. The time will come some time, possibly, when we can no longer "hit the ball" and that time might find us unable to care for ourselves the few remaining days we have here, and of course, we all want to stay here as long as we can, for we know what it is here, but only a supposition of the future.

We hope that all delegates to the coming convention will go to that assembly fully realizing what such a proposition means to many good brothers, many of whom would be pretty well fixed financially if it had not been for their free hand in helping their fellowmen. Talk it, think it, and when you reach the convention, act it.

Another matter which is of great importance to all, is the plan the International Officials have arranged for everyone to provide for his or her dependents, should they be called away for that long sleep. Much thought was given to the matter before the International decided to launch the plan; now it has been placed at your door and still you refuse to both help yourself or the International by making an application for a life policy. We believe that should the final call come the majority of us would not be ready to respond; we would not have those loved ones provided for and could leave them nothing but hard work and possible hardships. We will use the words of the revivalist and say, now is the appointed time, we know not what tomorrow will bring; many of us may not be here even tomorrow; do not wait, but act now while it is yet time.

With all good wishes to the brotherhood from the membership of L. U. No. 271.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY,
(By Request.)

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

It is surprising how the end of the month comes around. Just been listening to W. T. A. F., Chicago, and, of course, at 12 p. m. Eastern time. Couldn't leave the good program and had to write this letter. Of the six offices I hold in 303 the one of Press Secretary is the one I want to hang on to. It puts me in touch with the rest of the membership and 303 has again been the only Canadian Local to write a note. Would say to those brothers who want to write from their respective Locals that you are missing the best of union pleasure. There is a feeling of having performed a service about writing every month and you feel when you get started that there is a whole lot more to say. And by patience you'll some day be

able to write real good editorials like Brother Ford.

At our last regular meeting, I was delighted to see Bro. John McGeachie again. He is always there in the spirit. But by the month's extra on last Wednesdays he was permitted to come. Brother McGeachie and Bro. F. Allan are the operators in the private company's sub-stations here and as I have said before are the backbone of No. 303. I regret to say that the publicly owned sub-station (hydro-electric) are not with us; nor are any of their employees; not very creditable is it?

Our brothers who toil for the street railway are having what I call a hell of a time bucked from within and without, and inside out. Brothers Ingles and Noble will be old men with gray hairs and a stoop if they keep on worrying with that outfit. But the worst part of it all and the part that galls me is the block enemy from another union, the Street Railway Employees Local of St. Catharines. Brother Ingles sent us the whole correspondence and I wish my pen wouldn't run so hot or I would give you some of the details. But one passage will do for now, "That they don't want anybody else on this property but themselves and they can legislate for all the employees." As Brother Ingles very ably points out they didn't legislate very well for the operators or the linemen, groundmen, and electricians. I said in these columns some time ago that the linemen had a damnable low rate of 55c per hour. I am told that its worse being only 50c, while the laborers in this district receive 40c. This is a bad state they are in, and it is so hard to get these men to organize. They will join anything but the union. Of course, the union is expected to do all the fighting and planning to get better conditions and higher pay, and Local officers can stand all the black looks and names, to say nothing of being boycotted. And the low rate is worked for with thankfulness and praise. What a world my masters! One of the songs tonight in W. T. A. F. was Baa Baa Blues; that's what we have here with other adjectives added.

For some of us the following which has just come to my eye will be cheery: "It is not so with the missionaries and pioneers. To them apparent disaster means not despair but new effort. The old and tired ones may turn wearily and hopelessly away, but the young they know are theirs. Is it conceivable that such a movement can be defeated by greed or fear or threats? We know it cannot. If history and the universe mean anything they mean that falsehood cannot endure and cannot prevail." Such sentences with many others are bound to cheer one up. It is getting over the hard bumps that shakes us up. But if we take the Union Road all together the bumps are fewer and not so high.

Would like to say before concluding that Bro. Lee Halkey, of 303, has been elected

president of the Trades and Labor Council. We have no inside men in 303 outside myself and I'm not inside anymore (some mixture of words these) but what I want to say is that none of the boys locally, who wire buildings are with us, and yet all the building trades are working with them and this has been going on for a long time. I was told by a local officer in one of the building trades locals that if he could get the work done at a shop that wasn't organized cheaper why should he go to the one that was. So he will be at liberty to go to any of them, for none are organized except the bosses and they belong to the Chamber of Commerce. Some of the men were asked to join that outfit once. As I said above, anything so long as they don't join the union.

The midnight oil or voltage is running low. I could write some more but cannot get it together good enough for these columns, for at times these budding scribes, like myself, are liable to make a mess of it. Bobby Burns told one of the leading Scotch newspapers at that time when they criticized him, "That a man must serve his time to every trade. But critics they are already made."

With best wishes to all the membership.
Fraternally,

THOS. W. DEALY, F. S.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Last month I gave you an introduction to a few of the boys here and promised to continue introducing them a few at a time. Well here are a few more.

It is funny how things work out in this old world. Now there is Brother Kanzler for instance, who ought to have been a salesman instead of a wire twister. Brother Kanzler is convincing, yes, sir. He would actually make one hock his overcoat in the dead of winter in order to buy what he had to sell were he a salesman, and yet he sticks to the old wire twisting game. On the other hand, there is Brother Endburg, who has decided to take up the salesman's game for a time. Now, Brother Endburg is a nice, quiet fellow. If you didn't see him you wouldn't know he was around. And, well, I wouldn't say that he wouldn't make a good salesman because people may listen when he does speak, but it only goes to show that it is almost impossible to decide what a man is suited for by studying his outward aspects.

Then there is Brother Blevins, who is doing time at the Sun Electric, getting up with the sun, you might say. Brother McKeegan has just returned from a broadcasting trip over the central and southwestern portion of our country. I say broadcasting because Brother McKeegan surely did broadcast the merits and advisability of staying at home when he returned, and after all that, Brother Barr sold his trap gun to get money to finance his Ford for a similar trip. Then

there's one member who, I have been informed, refused to show his card when asked to do so on a certain job; easy, brother, those cards are nothing to be ashamed of; other workmen have a perfect right to ask to see them and to have the request granted and you ought to be glad of the chance to show that you carry one. And that reminds me, while I may be wrong (I have been known to be), it seems to me that there is altogether too much backwardness among members of organized labor in general. Take union labels for instance; there is something we ought to stick to like a "mustard plaster" when we call for something with the label on (and everything we use should bear it). We should get that or nothing. A great many of us go into a store to purchase an article with the firm intention of getting the label, but the storekeeper doesn't happen to have that article with the label, but has something pretty nice without it. We are likely to hesitate a moment or two, and finally decide we won't embarrass the storekeeper this time and buy the article. That's something we shouldn't do. If you can't get the label, don't buy. When a storekeeper loses a few sales he will look up a firm that handles label goods and do some of his buying from them. The only way to put a crimp in the sails of non-union labor is to stop the cash register of the employer from ringing. When the employer's cash register stops ringing the employee is out of a job.

The Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal has an article this week which (with their permission) I am going to give you an extract from:

"The Union Label Means"—

"Good Working Conditions,
Skilled Craftmanship,
A Certificate of Sanitation,
Living Wages,
Reasonable Hours,
Free Labor,

DON'T SUFFER LONGER FROM

The Brooks Appliance. Most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No selves. No plasters. No ills. Durable, cheap. Many imitators. None equal. Sent on trial. Catalogue free.

THE BROOKS CO., 116A STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.



COLT SHOES BRING YOU PROFITS



Large factory distributor wants your spare or full time selling our men's welt shoes direct to wearer. No experience necessary. Easy to sell. Every pair guaranteed.

COLT SHOE CO.
741 Atlantic Ave. Boston, Mass.

Collective Bargaining,
Self Ownership,
Independence,
The right to Unite,
Fair Dealing,
Sceptre of Peace,
Unity, Harmony, Progress,
A Voice in Industry."

Which covers a multitude of things, but it is my personal belief and knowledge that it comes nowhere near covering the meaning of the union label, and if our brother workers will just take time to study out for themselves the true meaning of the union label there will be fewer purchases of non-union goods and a greater demand for organized workers, which is what we are (or should be) striving for daily.

Another thing I wish to mention in this article is the coming Eighteenth Convention of the I. B. E. W. at Seattle, Wash., September 21, this year. That is something we ought to keep in mind and boost along as much as possible in order to assure its utmost success. I believe in electrical workers leading. We have the brains among us; let's use them in the right manner and in the right place. Let's make this one of the greatest gatherings that has been held. Let us put the I. B. E. W. on the map and in print. Any suggestions that you may have to offer will surely be appreciated by the committee who are striving with all their might to make the convention one of the most entertaining as well as the most profitable one ever held.

Congratulations, Local No. 125, on your progress with the Northwestern Electric Company. Keep digging in and it won't be long until you are entrenched. We of No. 322 admire your determination. The burning up of that bank of transformers at Vancouver, Wash., by inexperienced men ought to open anti-union eyes somewhat.

If we have the push and pull
And Loyalty that's full
Among our members, then I'm satisfied
That stubborn wills we'll surely bend,
And we'll win out in the end,
And will teach them that grit has never
died.

Fraternally yours,

J. D. MOORE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 343, TAFT, CALIF.

Editor:

A few words for the membership from the land of sunshine and oil wells.

I have made the same mistake as our brother of Local Union No. 875, who, as related in the January WORKER, made the motion that we have a press secretary. This is the poor result. Ours is a small local of about 20 members. We have a meeting every first and third Wednesday, rain or shine, hot or cold; and take it

from me, 119 degrees in the shade and no shade is some hot.

All our present members are employed as far as I am able to learn. They almost all practice combination inside and outside work.

Since all the contractors do oil rig wiring and most leases have some private lines the above condition is quite necessary.

The local members of twenty-four months' standing were so limited that all old officers were reelected and the Local is to be congratulated to have such willing members. They are: Bro. Fred Formway, president; Bro. Paul Gossage, vice president; first inspector, foreman, trustee, etc.; Bro. Sherman Shaler, financial secretary; Bro. Joe Kettleboke, secretary and treasurer. Bro. H. E. Somerville was appointed business agent. We have here one scab shop, I am sorry to relate. The Local called Bro. T. C. Vickers here on the subject and then decided they did not want the shop organized.

I am very sorry this shop is not organized, but I am for the majority rule whether I like it or not.

This Local will endeavor to send a delegate to the Seattle convention. Yours truly had hoped to represent L. U. 651, but economic conditions sometimes alter plans.

Bro. Frank Strahl is now with us. Bro. Gene Briody took a card here; others have deposited their cards here; and now and then a new application comes in.

We always welcome any member with a traveling card, and give him all available information about places where he may find work.

It surely hurts me to see so many old-time linemen without cards. I am much grieved to read of Bro. Howard Springer's death. I worked two and a half years with that brother and always considered him a loyal union man. L. U. No. 372, accept my sympathies. Yours is the loss.

AL GIESKIENG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

We cannot express in words our sorrow for the loss of our brother, Jack Munsborg. But, although his physical being is gone, his acts of loyalty, cheerfulness, and good fellowship remain as priceless treasures, and these will always remain with all those he came in contact with.

We shall endeavor to answer the questions in the Transmitter in regard to the "Electrical Inspection Department," as soon as possible. I confess that there are some questions that I cannot answer at this time, but shall get the facts necessary to a complete answer.

Evidence of the good things in the WORKER is to be had around here every day, for quite frequently a brother will ask you if you have read the WORKER, and if so did you remember such and such an article, and

altogether there is an added, healthy interest in the WORKER in this Local that has never been so much in evidence before.

During the week of February 16 to 21, Des Moines had a constructive campaign called "Religious Emphasis Week." This has been a revelation to a good many of us, for in the past we have looked at the church with a sort of tolerance, as much as to say "Well, your scripture is fine, but why don't you apply it in a practical way, and why do you, seemingly keep open house to hypocrisy and big business, and ignore the poorly clad laboring man?"

This last week has renewed my faith in our churches, for it is evident that they are having the same difficulty in expounding the truth, that other organizations of truth and honesty are having.

As evidence of an interest in our welfare, I submit the following taken from the Des Moines Register:

"Pastor Hits Open Shop."

Declares Industry is Not Christian.

Dr. A. Ray Petty, pastor of Judson Memorial Baptist Church, of New York City, and one of the speakers in Religious Emphasis Week here, attacked the movement for the return to the open shop in his final message to Des Moines.

Cooperation is practiced by the employers of labor, and the workers should be allowed the opportunity of banding themselves together.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy gave a short talk to labor at the Street Railway Carmen's Auditorium in which he admonished Organized Labor to stick closer together.

It seems to me that Organized Labor is practical Christianity, and if more of us would look at it in that light, instead of in a pecuniary way, or in many other ways virtually sapping the life blood from it, we would progress faster and stand on a firmer basis.

PRESS SECRETARY,
Local No. 347.

L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

A few words from this district may be of interest to some. So here goes.

First of all it is pretty quiet around here at present.

The City Light laid off 10 men in the line department February 21. Some good members were sent adrift, and we sincerely hope they land where they can continue to work for the cause, as they did here.

Saturday night, the 24th, one of the boys was making farewell visits among his friends, and there seems to have been considerable dispute as to how he was dressed when he left Brother Hughes' place. Some say he had a light fall, others a heavy fall suit on. Now, brothers, this question has been left to Brother Speck, who took a traveler out of No. 352, to decide. So if

any of the brothers who see this happen to run across him, please get the right dope and let us hear from you.

Mother Bell has her new office building and automatic exchange about completed. The old lady was granted permission by the City Council last week to place conduits in Ottawa Street from Capitol Avenue to Verlinden Avenue and west to the city limits. The conduits will be made part of the consolidation of the two systems here.

Beginning with the payment of January electric light bills in the middle of February the City Electric Light and Water Commission will adopt the continuous billing plan and establish 15 sub stations for collections.

The continuous billing system will be practically the same as the one used by the Lansing Fuel and Gas Company and discount term will expire 10 days after the bill is rendered.

The sub collecting stations will be established in drug stores, arrangements being made with drug store owners. The collection charge will be handled on the percentage basis. Sub stations will be established at East Lansing and Millett.

Heretofore all collections for electric light and water were made at the commission's office in City Hall and the number of patrons became so numerous it was hard to handle collections at one station.

Old Money Wanted

Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you.

NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. 461 Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it. One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson.
310K Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Final tests were made this week on the super heating boilers in the Moore's Park plant of the city electric light and power system. The test met the guarantee. This was the last equipment to be tested in this plant. It is accepted and paid for.

No. 352 received 22 applications last meeting and 17 were up for initiations.

I guess that is going some for a one-horse town.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor Convention meets here March 2. We expect a large delegation out, as there are several laws before the Legislators that organized labor is very much interested in.

Bro. Geo. H. Allen, of No. 352, was the only delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention at El Paso, from this district; he represented Lansing's Central Labor Council. George also went over the line into Mexico for; for; for—Oh, call it some reason. He reported that the eighteenth amendment has never been thought of in that country and I'm sure George knows.

Well, I'm supposed to take a bird's eye view of the convention here next week for this Local. If I see anything unusual and startling, I'll try and make a note of it for the WORKER. Brother Allen will represent the central body at the convention here next week, being duly appointed as one of the delegates at last meeting.

I hope this reaches you in time. I wrote a letter last month but did not mail it in time to get in, so it went as lost energy.

Well, this letter will be short as the scribe is on the sick list with lumbago and that visitor is hard to get along with.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor meets in convention in Lansing from February 2 to 6. We had some trouble to find rooms for some that came late as there were six other conventions here that week. About half the people you met on the street had a badge of some kind on.

The convention went very smoothly and if half of the resolutions are enacted and come to pass, what a grand old world this will be, especially that on old age pensions. I'm just about ready to cash in on that.

The I. B. E. W. had a small delegation at the convention, only six members as follows: J. Basso, James Doughty, H. E. Watson, No. 58, Detroit; G. L. Brooks, Geo. H. Allen, No. 352, Lansing; Vern Moyer, No. 275, Muskegon.

But they and the electrical trade were right under the spotlight most of the time. Bro. Geo. H. Allen got under so far that he was unanimously elected second vice president without any opposition. But George had it coming for the good he has done in the past, saying nothing of what he can and will do in the future.

Secretary John Scannell's report touched on super electrical power to considerable length.

Resolution No. 1: The possibilities of hydro electric and superpower was adopted.

No. 8. Protection to linemen and electricians by proper wire spacing and an examination to determine their electrical knowledge and qualification to do such work was adopted.

No. 21. Investigation of water power conditions and creating a commission to enter the light and power business on plans similar to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Company was adopted.

No. 27. Opposing lease of Muscle Shoals to private power companies was adopted.

No. 352 broke her record last meeting night for some time and initiated nineteen new members. Next meeting is to be a blowout for all members and their families. What will happen then and after is hard to forecast, but it looks good from a distance.

Faternally yours,

BROOKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 379, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Editor:

Having been knocked flat with the flu for about seven days and still a bit shaky, I cannot say if this letter will amount to much or not, but nevertheless I have just finished reading the February WORKER and note with disgust how carelessly our brother scribes peruse the contents of the letters printed. The letter I especially have reference to is one written by a comedian who signs off E. C., L. U. No. 743, Reading Pa. If this brother will refer back to my letter in the December WORKER he will plainly see where it said, "We lack about 90 per cent of being organized" and not 90 per cent organized. Now, Bro. E. C., the other paragraph of your comedy could be true and I am sure it was original stuff, about 20 years ago.

What Brother Hinson, of L. U. No. 429, says about having your books audited is right, as we just had our treasury cracked, not by the financial secretary, but by the treasurer. Just imagine, fellows, what ought to be done with a weakling that will be tempted like that after you have placed confidence in him and given him the honor of protecting your funds. It is not the money, as we can get this back with ease, but it is the thought of your fellow man being such a low, contemptible thief, and we are really sorry for a man that will throw his friends down for a few paltry dollars.

There are some real letters in the February JOURNAL and it looks as if it is increasing in volume every month.

Things are dragging along here as usual, every one claiming that things will pick up towards spring, and here is hoping it does. Most of the shops here are still doing their work with 50 cent wiremen, and these birds seem well satisfied to draw their little \$18 or \$20 every Saturday and to go home and toss it in the wife's lap

with a proud grin, as if to say, "Look what I did. Now we can eat again." It's pitiful, but missionary work has never found its way into the electric shops and I am afraid we will have to wait for a new generation before this condition can be exterminated. There is one satisfaction and it is this: All of our members are making 75 cents per hour or better and it is a cinch we can live as long on this as the other fellow can on 50 cents. So you can understand there is no danger of us not holding our own. We know who is making the money in the electric game as any one, but some of the thick heads can not see this. You ought to hear the contractor laugh when he gets a plus-cost job. Out will go two of his 50 cent journeymen wire twisters on the job and for every hour these men work the boss gets \$1.50 each. The saphead gets the 50 cents and the boss gets the \$1.

Will cut this short as this is meeting night and the hour is near at hand. That's all.

W. H. FOWLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Editor:

It is with sincere sorrow that the members of Local No. 443 read in the *WORKER* that Bro. Chas. P. Ford, the old standby, had to resign on account of ill health. All members of 443 join me in wishing a speedy return to his former good health; all know that Brother Ford has been a faithful and hard worker; a man that was never too busy to answer any questions and always ready to help at any time.

Montgomery looks as if there would be plenty of inside work here this summer; there is plenty on paper. The line work has slackened off some but the A. P. Co. has a lot on paper to start soon.

The Local elected a new press secretary, and I hope that he will act so the members will be able to get a better letter from No. 443, as I have only been filling in.

With best wishes to the officers and members of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

As my first letter was passed by the censor, I will see if I am still lucky, and try to get another one by the "no-good" basket. Brothers, the Gate City Local No. 477, is going up the ladder. Since my last letter to the *WORKER*, we took in one narrow-back and a Swede that gets by as a lineman. Say, fellows, he is good. He calls a book a "pook" and when he calls the vire chief he always asks for a "Wokensey." The h—— of it is I have to work with him. But he keeps me in "snoose" and we get along pretty well.

While I am speaking of the good brothers, I would like everyone to know that our meetings are so interesting lately that Bro. Ed. Shepherd has attended two meetings in succession, and as he is the "groom" for the "goat," he will have to be here every evening the congregation gathers. Ed is all right, but we had to get up a degree team, and give the new candidates the first, second, and third degrees, all in one evening before he would get interested.

Tracy Sheets, the fattest and most homely man I ever looked at, I beg your pardon Brother Sheets; you see I never see him in the congregation when we rise to the order of the wooden hammer, and I had forgotten he was a brother. So come up, Tracy, and see some of the new ones. I make you a solemn promise we will not take up a collection if you do come to the meeting once in a while.

Say, Brothers, our gang is getting so big that, under "New Business" last meeting we discussed "pro" and "con" which would be most advisable, to get a bigger hall or hold two meetings per week, as some of the old ones claim it would be against the constitution to hold more than one meeting per week. It was agreed to by all that we would rent the Orange Show Building after the orange show providing the building was

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E. R. Page 307-D Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Kills Catarrh Germ In Three Minutes

Chronic catarrh, no matter how bad, and cases of bronchial asthma now yield instantly to the amazing discovery of a French scientist. This drugless method called Lavex kills the germ in three minutes, yet is positively harmless to the most delicate tissues. Your head and lungs are cleared like magic. Sufferers are relieved in a single night.

To prove it and to introduce Lavex to a million sufferers in one month, I offer to send a treatment free and postpaid, to any one who will write for it. No obligation. No cost. If it cures you, you can repay the favor by telling your friends—if not, the loss is mine. No matter what you have tried, just send me your name and address for this generous free treatment and prove that you can be rid of catarrh.

W. R. SMITH, 338 Lavex Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

given a good whitewashing and fumigated to clear up some of the "big stink" the orange show management and the Chamber of Commerce have stirred up over hiring the macaroni eaters from Santa Monica to toot their horns for the entertainment of the guests of the show. This dago band is owned body and soul by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica. They have arms and legs like humans, but that is all. Brothers, you can see I love a wop. Enough said.

Everything is still looking good for No. 477. The big truck came up from Long Beach to pull in the underground for the phones, and will be here some time. With the truck as foreman, we have Brother Brown, and as Linemen Brothers Wagnon and McKee. I think the visiting brothers will be here several months, as there is some work to be done cutting over to the automatics.

Brothers, to you and all that are interested in the good of the union, it is my painful duty to inform you in the United States and Canada that we have a bunch of rats; dirty, yellow-bellied rats in our town. Just think of it!

A short time back a couple of girls arrived here from back east somewhere, and they are traveling from one town to another telling people how to kill rats. Everyone thought they did a good job here in San Bernardino, but, brothers, I am telling you that three of them got away. Three dirty rats; but wait just a minute. Each one of the yellow varmint used to have a card. So we will have their card number printed in the WORKER and everyone can keep his eye open, and some day you may run across them where least expected. One of these rats that is very slick and has a long tail. Name, S. Showers, card No. 479446. The other rat has a short stubby tail. But he is just as slick as old long tail; his name is F. F. Funderburg, card No. 582606. Now comes old Dady, yellow-belly. He is so old that he cannot eat corn, can just eat soft stuff. His name is J. P. Funderburg.

Also please print in the WORKER that the Funderburg Electrical Company has been put on the unfair list, and all brothers be sure to take notice.

The old Gate City is commencing to put on her holiday clothes; the big orange show will soon open its doors and everyone will have a good time.

The latest reports from "I" street where Brother Wilson lives, is that on account of having some carpenter work done in his house, and same being very expensive, he has decided not to get the new teeth until after he rents his new house.

As I am about out of gas, and it is a long way to the next filling station, I will pull out to the side of the road and make my camp for thirty days.

Faternally yours,

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

Having recently been elected press secretary I am forwarding a few lines in behalf of Local No. 488. It has been some time since this Local has had any news in the WORKER, so I am sending you the best we have to offer.

In regard to work here, we have been very fortunate, considering the fact that building operations were very slow during the winter months, yet Local No. 488 had only a few men out of work compared to other crafts in the city. Nevertheless we are looking for a busy summer season for all crafts, as there will be a few fair-sized jobs which no doubt will keep all the boys busy until snow flies again.

Local No. 488 has just completed election of officers. We made a few changes, which we regretted to do. Owing to the fact that our able financial secretary, Bro. Chas. Kelly, desired to sit on the side lines to enjoy a much needed rest, we returned the old war horse, Bro. Al Walkley, who held this office for a number of years back, and the boys elected Bro. Ed. Boyle as their president; Bro. Jack Gallagher as vice president; Bro. O. Kubasco, as recording secretary and treasurer; and one new face to the Executive Board, who is our champion at disposing of cider—Bob Astle. Of course our business agent, Bro. Schoonmaker, is still keeping the boys in line.

The Local at the present time has just recovered from the court action of some two months ago. Legal action arose over Local No. 488's annual clam bake and outing. A few brothers refused to pay for tickets. After running out of standing, they took to court, so as to save their standing, as well the five dollars which was involved, but Local No. 488 was within its rights as the courts decided. Now we trust that these brothers will realize that in unionism there is strength as well as friendship, and hope they will go along these lines in the future, as we are organized for the purpose of making conditions better for all concerned so that our families may enjoy good surroundings as well as the men, or the men who enjoy these conditions from our labor.

I might add in conclusion that the Building Trades Council of Bridgeport has or will have in practice within a short time an agreement with the Master Builders Association. This is due to the untiring efforts of President Milton McDonald, which will no doubt save the local from considerable trouble.

Trusting this finds everybody busy, and with best wishes, I am.

PRESS SECRETARY.

Delegates of the Cooperative Party, which has several members in Parliament, held a national conference in Manchester the last week of January.

L. U. NO. 578, HACKENSACK, N. J.
Editor:

I am sending another little bit of gab to boost No. 578, so that the worthy brothers will not think I am falling down on the job. Let us all remember there is one thing that is very essential in every undertaking if we ever hope to attain any degree of success. It is necessary in your work; it is necessary in your pleasure, it is essential in your home life, and also necessary in your union, or in any organization to which you may belong. No one would ever gain very much headway in their work if they did not have any interest in it. They would be wasting time. You can not get much pleasure out of a thing if you do not have any interest in it.

No one can ever expect to have a happy home life if he does not take any interest in making it so. Last, but not least, unless a person shows interest in the doings and the welfare of the Local of which he may be a member, he can not hope to get good conditions and have a strong body of members if each individual doesn't do his share. It is peculiar how some union men have only enough interest to look out for what they get on Saturday; only attend meetings to save paying fines, but still call themselves union men. I have often heard union men when they were congregated in public places passing remarks about this or that thing which did not suit their fancy, as this one or that one did this or that; but, when they attend meetings, they just sit in and never suggest any way to overcome the faults of which they complain, and never try to learn anything about things they don't know. They just let everything slip by and always find fault afterwards. This is showing a very great lack of interest. If those members would realize that the union is their bread and butter and the more interest they have in its success the bigger and stronger it will grow and the better conditions they will have. You also hear them complaining about this one or that one having all to say and trying to run the Local, but they do not attend

meetings often enough to learn as much about the workings of the organization, so that they can have just as much to say as the one of whom they complain. When they do come, they act like a bunch of scared chickens when a cat is around; they sit in a corner, listen but seldom voice their objection and almost always let the same ones make and second all motions. They do not offer any suggestions but continually pan the officers, who give their time to further the interest of the union. A good motto for every union man to follow in reference to the Local's business is "Come often; use your tongue in all matters in the meeting, and lose it before you go out."

Another thing I would like to mention is in reference to cards. It seems some members when asked by a business agent for their cards start to question his authority. It seems they are ashamed to show their cards. Your card certainly is something to be proud of, and I am always proud to show mine, no matter to whom it may be, showing that I am a member of some organization that protects my livelihood.

Now for a little kidding with some of our members. The greatest topic of conversation with Brothers Reny and Barfoot is fish stories. The president is accused of looking in the dictionary to find a new word to spring at every meeting; when the financial secretary gets red in the face you know he is peeved.

The business agent has a soft job, never does anything but battle and work about

TIRE WITH 500 NAIL HOLES LEAKS NO AIR

A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by a Mr. H. S. Milburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This wonderful new tube increases mileage from 10,000 to 12,000 miles and eliminates changing tires. It costs no more than the ordinary tube. Mr. H. S. Milburn, 331 West 47th St., Chicago, wants them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write him today.-Adv.

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fourteen hours a day. Some snap; I don't think!

I think I will close now. I'll kid some of the rest in future letters.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. WEHRLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 584 AND 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

This press secretary's job was wished on me. The hardest job I ever had in my life was K. P. in the army and the next hardest is to write a letter. I have a good mind to tell everything mean I know on every one in the local until they remove me from this job.

Once a cub reporter asked the editor of one of the large dailies what he called news, and this was his answer. "When you come upon an incident in which a dog has bitten a man, that is an every day occurrence, and it is not news. But if a man should bite a dog, that is so extraordinary that it is news." I do not know any news so I'll have to pick some subject to write about.

At the last meeting of the Central Trades Council we had with us Professor Browning, from the University of Oklahoma. The State University started an extension course for the laboring man. The professor said that they had questioned some thousand men and every one stated that he wanted more knowledge. The question that was keeping every professor in the university studying was what method to use to get the laboring man to study. I made the following suggestion for our craft, and he thinks that it is an ideal way of getting the results he is after. We know we can't force journeymen to go to school, but we can force apprentices to study by enacting a law forcing all apprentices making application to agree to take a correspondence course sent out from our local each week, returned and graded. Now there are two studies that are necessary to the laboring man; first, the trade, and second, political economy. Or as the professor explained it, the farmer has found out that to send his son to school to learn how to raise two pigs where he used to raise one was a waste of time and money because he doesn't get any more now for two of them than he used to get for one.

This may be a slow method, but the apprentice of today is the journeyman of tomorrow and within a few years we will accomplish the thing we have been trying to accomplish for the last thirty-four years.

In this way we shall have not only made a mechanic but we shall have made a union man of him as well.

We have organized a ladies auxiliary and they are doing some good work. I am attaching their letter, so you can see for yourself. (Editor's note: This letter is printed in another section of the magazine.)

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 599, IOWA CITY, IA.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting our acting president took his spite out on me and appointed me press secretary. It was a poor pick, but here goes. If this gets by the waste basket as I hope, I shall get a line in the WORKER to let some of the brothers know that little old Local Union No. 599 is still alive. At present we have about 25 members in good standing, which includes about all the electrical workers in the town. Brother Ramsey, one of our oldest members, is as tough as ever; he seems to be at every meeting to tell the boys what he thinks of them.

At present the boys are all hitting the ball. The Power Company is altering some of their lines and the inside work is hanging on fairly well. The outlook for the coming year is good, with the possibility of a new hospital and other buildings for the university.

Our conditions are not what they should be here, although we are well organized. Our surrounding territory is rotten, especially so with the linemen. The question of lining these men up was brought up at our last regular meeting. It was suggested that we get in touch with surrounding Locals and try to get a man in the field and get these men together. I think this can be done with the aid of our neighbor Locals, as it is too much for a small Local like this to undertake by itself. So, brothers, think it over. Get your Local to communicate with No. 599 on that question.

Well, as I have told you all of our troubles it is about time to say something else. Brother L. A. McGinnis was taken suddenly sick before the meeting last Tuesday. The boys all feel sorry for him. Outside of that I guess the boys are all in good shape. They like their smoker once in a while although roast pig and red punch does not agree with them very well. They seem to think they can't go to sleep when they get home.

As there isn't much news around here to write about and this is my first letter to the WORKER I guess I had better pull the switch before I blow a fuse; so good bye.

E. J. SOENS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

After an absence of seven years I am going to try to break into the columns of our most worthy JOURNAL again. At the last regular election of this Local I was elected press secretary, not because of my ability, but because some of the fellows felt that I had nothing to do and wanted to see me working.

I have no pet schemes by which the Brotherhood can double its membership

over night. I believe as most members do, that we have made mistakes and profited by them and we will continue to do so. I know that Local No. 716 has made a number of serious mistakes during the past three years; we have had internal strife which has rocked the very foundation of our Local; we have permitted certain questions to split our ranks until there were two factions on almost every question.

These, however, were some of the mistakes of the past three years and not for the year of 1925. I am proud to say that at our last election, men who have been prominent on both sides were elected to office and the spirit of harmony prevails. The glad hand of fellowship is being extended as in days of old; we are electrical workers first and other affiliations come

afterwards. The good ship No. 716 has weathered the storm of internal strife and discontent. She has safely ridden over the rocks of discord and unrest placed in her course by the open shop association and other enemies of labor. She stands today firmly anchored in the safe port of fundamentals, as laid down by the American labor movement. The proud flag of the Brotherhood flies from the topmost mast; her crew stands united for the common cause; their faces to the enemy; praying for peace but ready for the affray should it come. With this condition prevailing we feel far more optimistic for the coming year than we have during any period in the past three years.

I. T. SAUNDERS,
Press Secretary.

NOTICES

Due to the extreme lack of activities in the proposed 1925 building program in Cincinnati, Ohio, and considering the unusually large number of our members who are at present unemployed, besides having a difficulty in our jurisdiction, we will be unable to take care of any travelling brothers.

Cincinnati, Ohio. L. U. 212.

This is to advise that no electrical workers should go to Norfolk, Va., in answer to any advertisement for men, as there is a shortage of work in the city, and the wages paid are only 30 cents to 37½ cents per hour, with a standard of about 75 cents an hour for first class journeymen.

Local Union No. 80 is still not recognized by the electrical contractors of that city, and the contractors have forced a 5 per cent reduction on January 1, 1925; therefore, pay no attention to any advertisement, and keep away from Norfolk, as the only way conditions can be straightened in that city is by an absolute shortage of men. There is no shortage existing at the present time.

Bro. R. McQuail, card No. 244867, out of Local No. 58, of Detroit, has been assessed the sum of \$200 for working on non-union job in the jurisdiction of Local No. 130 for weeks on the power house of the Phoenix Utility Company, now under construction in New Orleans. This job has been unfair since December, 1923.

T. E. TODD, B. A., No. 130.

Raymond Roche, Harold Colvin, Joseph Mulen and Paul Kocher are all former members of Local No. 163, who are working for an unfair firm. The first three have been fined \$200 and suspended from this union (Local) for two years.

JOHN E. PARKS,
Local President.

As a result of the campaign of the Quebec, Canada, Sunday League it has been decided to close down the pulp mills of Price Brothers and Co. for 24 hours weekly from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight. A move is on foot to get other pulp mills to do likewise.

CO-OP GROWERS FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST

Fighting the devil with fire is the plan of campaign adopted by a cooperative association of Kentucky tobacco growers, which is advertising on an extensive basis in an effort to circumvent the trust's hold on market agencies. A revelation of the huge profits exacted by the trust is indicated in the cooperative's price of \$2 for three pounds of choice Burley leaf, which manufactured into cigars, would command a price ranging from \$12.50 to \$15.

"Stop smoking alfalfa and hay and other things some people put into tobacco and for which you pay tobacco prices," warns this enterprising group of growers in exposing the extent to which manufacturers go in adulterating their tobacco with cheaper weeds.

RHEUMATISM



While in France with the American Army I obtained from a noted French physician a prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription cost me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today. PAUL CASE, Box 452, Dept H-24, Brockton, Mass.

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17 INITIATIONS PLUS 22 NEW APPLICATIONS

In One Month's Time

This is the record of one small local. Others report brisk organizational activities, and many new members.

The International Office is prepared to continue its policy of supplying locals with the material useful in organization work. This, however, has to be of general nature, fitted for all locals alike.

Below is given a form which can be filled out by each local and used in its own campaign, in addition to the material supplied from the International Office.

SEVEN GOOD REASONS FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF ----- JOINING LOCAL NO. -----

1. Wages before this local was established were ----- per hour.
Wages since this local entered the field are ----- per hour.

2. Hours before this local was established were ----- per day.
Hours since this local entered the field are ----- per day.

3. Working conditions before this local was established were -----

(Refer to lack of protective devices.)

Working conditions since this local entered the field are -----

(Refer to sanitary gains made by labor.)

4. Wages for overtime before this local was established were -----
per hour.
Wages for overtime since this local entered the field are -----
per hour.

5. Trade standards before this local was established were -----
an hour.
Trade standards since this local entered the field are -----

(Refer to ordinances, etc., secured by concentrated effort.)

6. Fires from defective wiring before this local was established were -----

Fires from defective wiring since this local entered the field were -----

7. Waste in the electrical trade before this local was established estimated at -----
Efficiency in the electrical trade since this local entered the field, estimated (by contractors) at -----

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
FEBRUARY**

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
1	813301	813678	103	760541	761610	219	455501	455515
1	109461	109500	104	130599	130850	223	106208	106260
1	414153	414165	106	69968	70044	224	568022	568050
2	151863	152085	107	537844	537867	224	84751	84836
4	96484	96568	109	1201	1210	226	268187	268210
5	119251	119620	110	153272	153376	227	200000	200002
6	150321	150634	111	412333	412345	229	200602	200608
7	748570	748702	112	436208	436215	230	728927	729044
8	740724	740743	113	203078	203100	231	660	683
10	769158	769182	114	423628	423642	232	411821	411836
12	205975	206004	117	423384	423420	235	616722	616727
13	507599	507630	120	677671	677680	237	390518	390525
14	308635	308652	122	180829	180907	238	554533	554550
15	810895	810900	124	176271	176747	238	127501	127523
15	129001	129011	125	158098	158660	239	393952	393956
17	112321	112690	127	418402	418426	240	892242	892267
18	86121	86250	129	408425	408434	245	735581	735750
18	190501	190520	130	160040	160305	246	69086	69141
20	770796	770930	131	407349	407356	247	74564	74615
21	322908	322917	133	509813	509829	249	427813	427824
22	810229	810300	134	88332	88500	252	214314	214349
26	134271	134447	134	165001	165250	254	751965	751992
27	78018	78035	134	165751	166050	255	201401	201413
28	763937	764428	134	164251	165000	256	593128	593179
29	263548	263553	134	162751	163500	258	607946	607949
30	603858	603906	134	162001	162750	259	609142	609231
31	172548	172566	134	161251	162000	262	537787	537833
32	700286	700294	134	93001	93750	263	413322	413338
33	584803	584841	134	90001	90750	267	115941	115950
35	745908	746041	134	89835	90000	268	376012	376019
36	17611	17640	135	635757	635770	269	74383	74444
37	513869	513904	136	727547	727607	271	823221	823252
40	185261	185267	137	559466	559488	273	418897	418902
40	823004	823050	139	121545	121593	275	61586	61601
41	77702	77873	140	434701	434774	276	705455	705467
43	72315	72627	140	397475	397500	277	309585	309511
44	737775	737798	141	350862	350903	279	356081	356089
45	742945	742965	143	375873	375900	281	636470	636482
46	606529	60657	143	122251		286	215626	215640
47	419506	419521	151	804956	805050	288	107381	107430
48	811121	811470	151	181501	181600	291	34482	34499
50	185961	186000	152	517383	517390	292	64931	65250
51	400638	400660	153	410076	410100	292	171751	172040
52	79711	79816	153	198001	198024	294	363822	363835
53	749072	749131	154	846634	846642	295	414470	414490
54	990883	990900	155	417269	417285	296	497810	497821
55	101333	101390	156	2401	2450	297	405756	405762
56	738554	738614	159	805391	805437	298	704860	704891
59	777071	777190	162	533384		300	380845	380856
60	430416	430480	164	73877	74040	302	121174	121176
62	680273	680334	169	136393	136419	303	309832	309859
65	109871	110035	172	674076	674123	305	540164	540173
66	780231	780390	173	405191	405211	307	400848	400852
68	830055	830088	175	357415	357429	309	825396	825585
69	650781	650800	177	426636	426662	310	126751	126855
72	110516	110528	179	305471	305482	310	745025	745050
73	167906	167914	180	270356	270370	311	72933	72985
75	73479	73485	181	750047	750143	313	356298	356306
76	180076	180146	183	118914	118929	317	534461	534490
78	232371	232387	184	815583	815596	318	734795	734820
79	744100	744177	185	32933	32953	320	613202	613205
80	399970	399989	187	369851	369867	321	223406	223422
81	118554	118640	191	419933	419950	322	96852	96893
82	751391	751530	192	682449	682476	323	81062	81151
83	107124	107250	193	802343	802412	326	424978	425046
83	171001	171108	194	97668	97719	328	402678	402699
84	754375	754689	195	808009	808050	329	386592	386600
86	83493	83656	195	184501	184577	332	807055	807115
87	50851	50857	196	420512	420536	333	596968	597042
88	395581	395596	197	845330	845343	334	277058	277066
90	426001	426040	199	781790	781802	339	522413	522415
90	396561	396600	200	103077	103151	340	169584	169662
92	709005	709008	206	436042	436043	343	353714	353722
93	683690	683711	209	126001	126025	344	60579	60584
94	814609	814617	209	223492	223500	345	827771	827787
95	889510	889520	210	129751	129785	346	902841	902845
96	67775	67883	210	539496	539550	348	773169	773211
98	670316	670965	212	588518	588527	349	436801	436853
100	460410	460419	213	601720	601939	349	404081	404100
101	329710	329714	214	815451	815550	350	519085	519098
102	767276	767503	218	571638	571670	352	138948	138984

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
353	728040	728059	569	826537	826652
354	299771	299789	571	420981	421005
356	373610	373640	574	462902	462928
367	733194	733217	575	530837	530857
368	409393	409417	578	435912	436030
371	397582	397595	580	416189	416197
372	818721	818755	581	115581	115630
374	358930	358941	584	110481	110609
375	745169	745213	587	373429	373437
376	422158	422164	588	673567	673607
377	114795	114832	591	413693	413700
379	364996		591	428101	428110
384	423091	423102	593	263101	263116
389	374803	374817	594	265154	265168
390	134953	134980	595	63110	63342
391	144660	144679	599	329681	329696
392	680964	681050	602	100517	100526
393	731339	731350	609	597408	597421
394	388925	388925	611	602631	602652
397	320871	320905	613	424626	424662
400	677107	677125	614	56335	56340
401	251235	251240	617	620307	620358
402	720747	720779	623	430846	430860
405	140787	140818	625	543257	543264
411	711521	711574	627	570520	570525
413	1861	1919	629	572166	572186
415	54	75	630	353263	353273
416	667071	667081	631	556396	556414
418	66960	67002	635	799477	799521
426	386275	386279	636	388168	388173
427	385151	385178	638	776242	776280
428	174018	174030	640	439801	439824
429	425476	425481	641	419249	419292
431	730029	730034	642	769933	769956
432	672249	672253	646	820260	820266
434	601210	601213	648	614985	615023
437	308211	308250	649	719131	719175
438	133501	133609	656	301201	301224
439	833674	833676	659	540413	540430
443	733966	733983	660	731875	731927
444	429346	429351	661	428421	428435
446	415939	415953	664	555109	555128
449	183751	183765	669	402223	402260
449	351300		670	274537	274545
452	76952	76954	675	723582	723610
456	95138	95165	677	742204	742235
457	759525	759527	679	54836	54844
458	9735	9743	680	606570	606573
460	568171	568175	681	805911	805930
461	176062	176085	683	426916	426944
465	812271	812335	685	405535	405546
468	295881	295890	686	732431	732459
470	56333	56360	688	719684	719705
474	78899	78945	691	415395	415405
479	366165	366171	694	68672	68825
481	827071	827240	695	429671	429702
483	518763	518798	696	80360	80398
485	104410	104463	697	712428	712548
492	689765	689826	698	381835	381836
493	584191	584227	701	99082	99083
499	378407	378412	702	718653	718800
500	418071	418132	702	178501	178547
501	70711	70870	703	102315	102425
503	302244	302250	705	439201	439280
503	120751	120771	706	282771	282790
509	400271	400290	707	71328	71408
514	777891	777980	710	374358	374376
517	370467	370491	717	772244	772313
518	884486	884487	719	398175	398221
520	367474	367494	722	357790	357794
521	408667	408672	723	808246	808277
522	750641	750707	729	14480	14487
526	220246	220259	731	420115	420127
527	617473	617520	732	582027	582076
528	783560	783587	734	741583	741623
532	742644	742650	735	554642	554645
532	3301	3342	738	585546	585564
533	537523		746	403036	403075
535	174816	174879	757	633927	633939
536	689140	689206	762	377378	377399
537	286803	286817	763	1541	1603
538	282535	282583	764	84877	84897
539	907713	907714	765	85126	85139
540	396267	396289	767	62857	62858
544	316672	316688	770	436501	436514
549	393801	393827	770	377674	377700
551	399471	399487	771	330162	330167
552	278387	278400	773	62350	62392
556	90891	90897	774	820108	820177
558	403293	403318	781	420699	420708
560	701156	701177	783	361703	361745
561	545126	545200	791	425738	425774
793	358417	358421			
795	234954	234954			
797	618061	618091			
798	823873	823883			
802	732448	732456			
808	393067	393081			
809	651441	651447			
811	359945	359960			
814	424832	424833			
817	84099	84157			
819	306562	306577			
825	425136	425174			
827	39934	39939			
834	106905	106911			
838	395057	395090			
840	524787	524808			
842	131077	131082			
847	582358				
850	429954	429964			
857	587072	587078			
858	353013	353056			
859	799169	799177			
860	427564	427569			
862	325455	325478			
863	404577	404593			
864	400996	401007			
865	559795	559795			
868	696140	696199			
870	775176	775214			
874	768340	768393			
875	392197	392215			
885	139138	139157			
886	76009	76020			
890	72241	72247			
892	407827	407836			
902	287762	287776			
912	382072	382123			
914	67328	67354			
918	407581	407606			
919	714538	714541			
929	387721	387730			
931	862249	862254			
937	392886	392916			
944	519777	519818			
946	424240	424256			
948	24574	24587			
953	655354	655382			
956	376785	376790			
958	594996	595001			
960	412530	412532			
963	429003	429011			
968	437701	437741			
969	417380	417389			
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972	603665	603670			
973	516382	516389			
978	367890	367895			
982	389194	389395			
987	402041	402049			
991	611223	611248			
995	97165	97169			
997	410720	410721			
1002	480253	480284			
1012	392081	392100			
1012	3601	3605			
1016	414646	414648			
1021	387123	387161			
1024	394697	394712			
1025	578758	578762			
1029	427208	427219			
1031	590726	590758			
1032	414985	414999			
1036	632661	632665			
1037	607761	607850			
1042	364280	364283			
1045	279873	279878			
1047	435069	435090			
1054	384394	384400			
1055	330405	330407			
1057	103772	103799			
1058	64109	64117			
1065	397829	397830			
1070	378151	378159			
1074	422701	422711			
1086	321534	321560			
1087	391572	391585			
1091	163810	163821			
1099	381509	381538			
1101	458925	458941			
1105	87735	87743			
1108	423934	423953			

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1118-----	86272	86317
1125-----	401120	401129
1131-----	365365	365386
1141-----	413894	413920
1144-----	324465	324479
1145-----	311598	311601
1147-----	133973	134014
1151-----	459481	459498
1154-----	819600	819631
1156-----	773991	774134

MISSING

40—185251-260.
69—650771-780.
76—180144.
162—533383.
132—411820.
246—69106-69108.
249—427822.
346—902840.
379—364989-995.
405—140811-815.
429—425482-505.
493—584188-190.
509—400270.
536—689184-185, 203-205.
580—416195-196.
660—731873-874.
677—742218-234.
702—377391-395.
773—62380.
774—820151-160.
817—84156.
982—389192-203, 205,
209-394.
1074—422702.
1099—381533-535.
1125—401126.

VOID

2—151936.
3—39278.
5—119368.
7—748597.
20—770796, 809, 921.
27—79033.
35—109887, 956, 110004.
43—72421-72430, 72486,
72547, 72554.
46—60531.
47—419520.
48—811309.
50—186000.
56—178586.
59—777124.
68—830064, 082-084.
82—751441, 451, 453-454,
506, 524.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
98—670714.		
99—610451.		
104—130778.		
107—537859.		
114—307785.		
122—180838.		
125—158188, 402, 624.		
151—181546, 569.		
109—136410.		
172—674121.		
175—357421.		
193—802361, 395-410.		
195—184544.		
210—539545.		
213—610931.		
223—106208.		
245—735612, 624, 685, 711.		
246—69103.		
292—171872-880, 172038-040, 65099-65100.		

296—497815.
309—825464, 482, 498.
317—534475.
318—734810.
322—96858.
354—299777-299778.
356—373631.
377—114852.
392—681041.
405—140810.
427—385168.
437—308220, 241-250,
133514, 554.
446—415945.
465—812329.
468—295889.
474—78939-78940.
492—689775.
501—70814.
514—777919-920, 950.
527—617505.
532—3315, 3331, 3337.
560—701162, 170.
561—545111, 139.
578—435912.
581—115604.
594—265157.
595—63128, 168.
609—597410.
631—556396.
640—439815.
641—419274, 289.
646—820262.
656—301216.
675—723607, 610.
695—429689.
696—80383.
697—712467.
723—808276.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
738—585560-561.		
770—775188, 198.		
773—62373.		
783—361707-708.		
784—768351, 391-392.		
791—425738.		
797—618077-080.		
819—306563, 573.		
840—524798.		
868—696150, 152-153, 163, 165, 177, 179, 181- 182.		
1037—607832.		
1047—435048.		
1141—413920.		
1144—324466.		
1151—459481.		

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2—151851-860.
3—39256-39300.
40—362799.
40—822963-823001.
43—72019, 72033.
202—388901, 917, 941, 947,
960, 985-986, 994,
389003, 008-009, 018.
273—418891-895.
308—75246-75250.
345—827750.
346—902840.
411—711531.
485—104376.
492—296896.
537—474532-535.
549—393744, 747, 753, 755,
757, 764, 766, 769-
770, 775, 780, 789.
561—545108-112, 116-119,
122-124.
784—262391-392.
862—325432.
912—382074.
1008—163506.
1047—435041-051.

BLANK

20—770927-930.
224—84799, 84811.
581—115594-600.
706—282775-780, 786-790.

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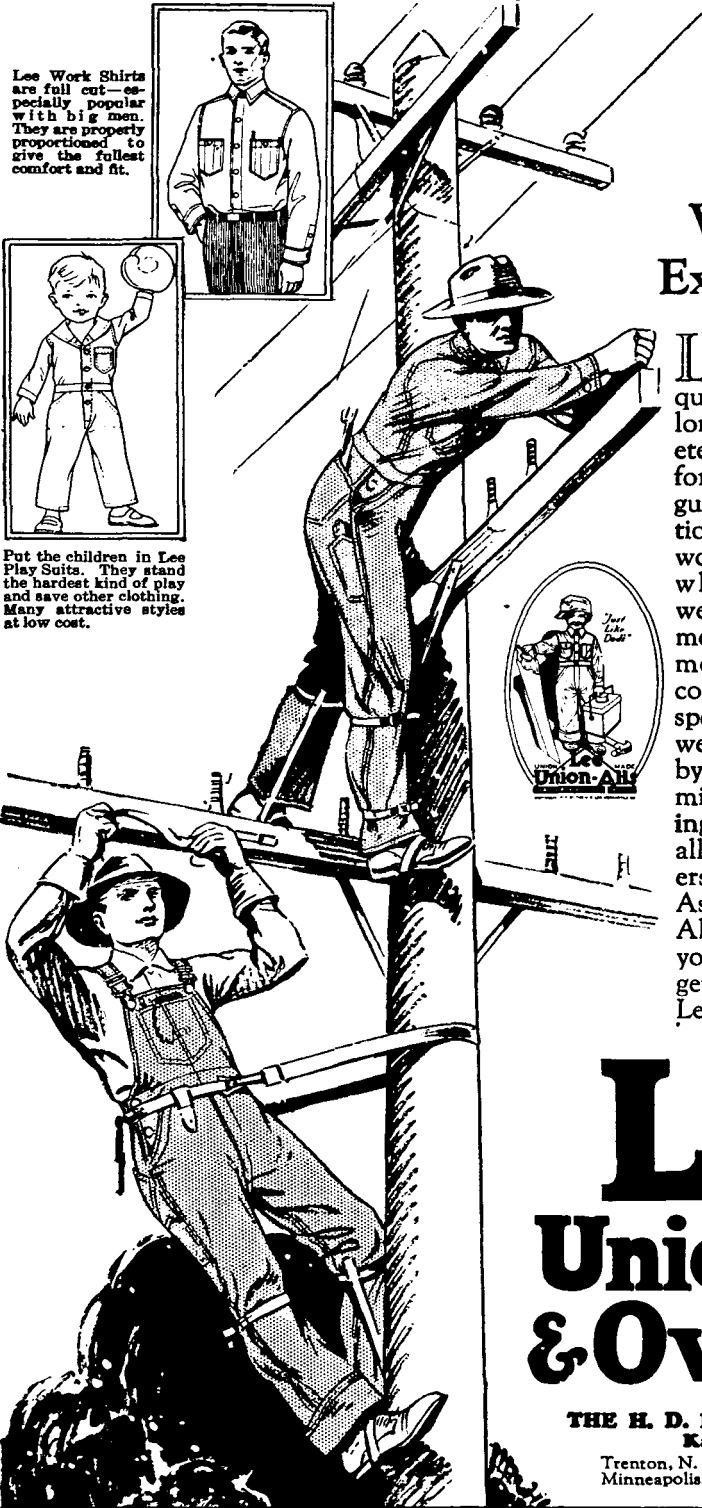


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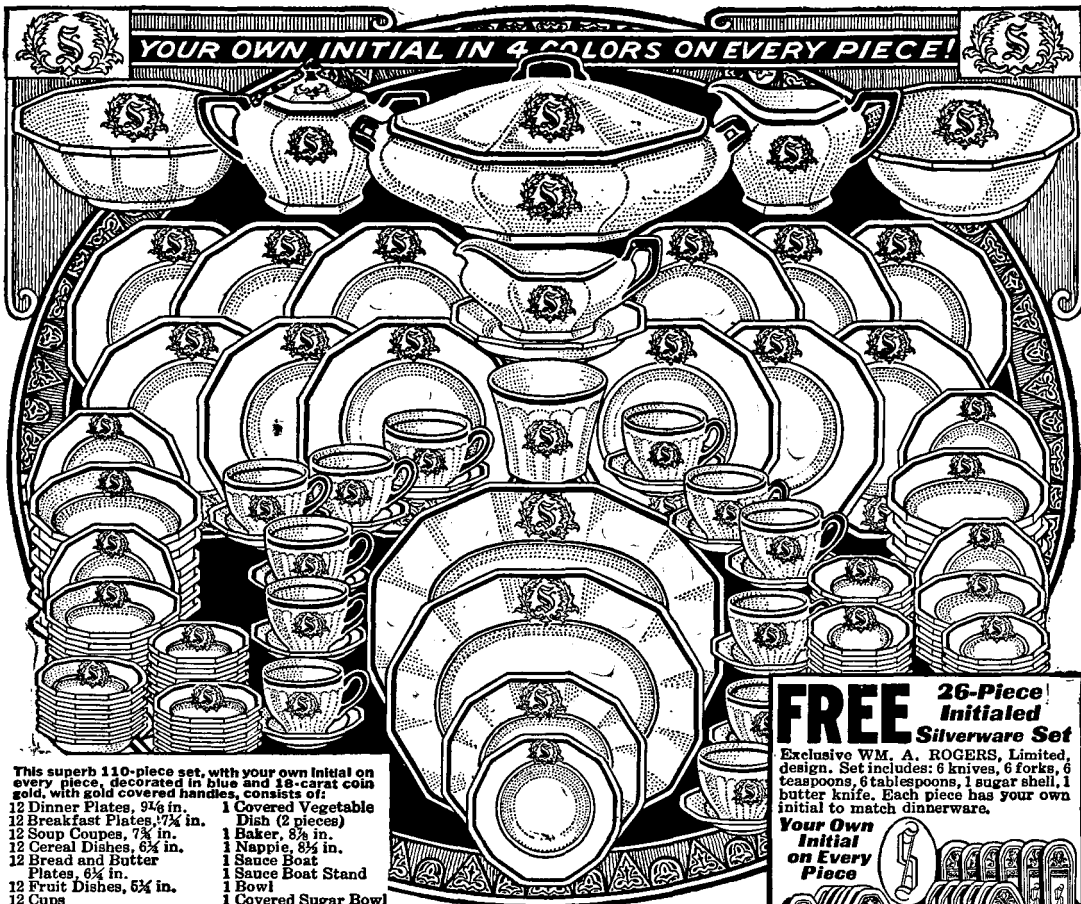
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| 12 Cereal Dishes, 6 1/2 in. | 1 Sauce Boat |
| 12 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 1/2 in. | 1 Sauce Boat Stand |
| 12 Fruit Dishes, 6 1/2 in. | 1 Bowl |
| 12 Cups | 1 Covered Sugar Bowl (2 pieces) |
| 12 Saucers | 1 Creamer |
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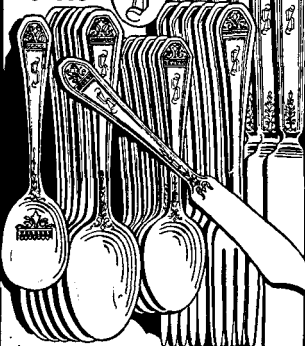
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